

مكذبات اول

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 64-140.
ROME: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 64-140.
MOSCOW: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 64-140.
NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 64-140.

Algeria	5.50	Belgium	2.50	France	1.00
Argentina	4.00	Bulgaria	2.00	Germany	1.50
Australia	1.50	Czechoslovakia	1.50	Greece	1.00
Canada	1.50	Denmark	1.50	Hungary	1.00
Chad	1.50	Egypt	1.50	India	1.00
Cuba	1.50	Finland	1.50	Indonesia	1.00
Cyprus	1.50	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.00
Dominican Republic	1.50	Lebanon	1.50	Korea	1.00
Dominican Republic	1.50	Lithuania	1.50	Malaysia	1.00
Egypt	1.50	Madagascar	1.50	Mexico	1.00
Finland	1.50	Mali	1.50	Norway	1.00
France	1.00	Morocco	1.50	Poland	1.00
Germany	1.50	Mozambique	1.50	Portugal	1.00
Greece	1.00	Nicaragua	1.50	Romania	1.00
Hungary	1.00	Norway	1.00	Soviet Union	1.00
India	1.00	Poland	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Indonesia	1.00	Portugal	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Japan	1.00	Romania	1.00	Taiwan	1.00
Korea	1.00	Soviet Union	1.00	Thailand	1.00
Malaysia	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Mexico	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Norway	1.00	Taiwan	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00
Poland	1.00	Thailand	1.00		
Portugal	1.00	Turkey	1.00		
Romania	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00		
Soviet Union	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00		

IOC Rebuffs U.S., Affirms Plans for Games in Moscow

By Neil Amdur
LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13 (AP) — The International Olympic Committee unanimously reaffirmed Moscow last night as the site of the Summer Games. The committee rejected a U.S. Olympic Committee resolution that called for a postponement, cancellation or change in venue from Moscow because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But it did not rule out the possibility that IOC officials would reconsider the controversial decision at a later date.

The IOC executive board could reconsider the issue at a meeting scheduled for April 21 in Lausanne, Switzerland. The executive board has nine members, including Lord Killanin, and generally establishes policy for the committee. No vote was taken on the U.S. resolution yesterday. It was presented, debated and then bypassed for the committee's own statement.

ash From '71 Hijacking Found in U.S.

By Ronald J. Ostrow
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — A family from Vancouver, B.C., out for the day along the Columbia River, stumbled across stacks of moldering \$20 bills last night — part of the \$200,000 that an airplane hijacker made off with more than eight years ago, the FBI said yesterday.



Artist's drawing of Cooper based on descriptions given by police after the '71 hijacking.

EC Inaugurates Its Own Network of Computers

STRASBOURG, France, Feb. 13 (AP) — The Common Market formally opened its own network of computerized information systems today, designed to help the European community catch up with the United States in an expanding industry.



ON THE MARCH — Olympic flags are paraded into high school complex, a mile and a half from downtown Lake Placid, N.Y., for yesterday's opening ceremonies of the Winter Games. A crowd of 25,000 watched the proceedings. See Page 13.

Bani-Sadr Says Khomeini Backs Release

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — President Carter was expected to say at a news conference tonight whether he sees any hope for an imminent break in the 102-day hostage crisis, U.S. sources said.

Carter Speech on Hostage Plan Expected

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French Lawyers Working To Free Hostages in Iran

BEIRUT, Feb. 13 (AP) — Three Paris lawyers with connections to Iranian revolutionaries have moved to the center of the intricate international negotiations to gain the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

2d Embassy Seized in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 13 (AP) — Leftist militants today seized the Panamanian Embassy and El Salvador's public works building and took at least 63 hostages, including the Panamanian ambassador, witnesses said.

Earlier Clashes Leave 10 Dead

unarmed but we will stay here until the government releases 23 of our comrades seized Tuesday and until authorities give us the bodies of the five League members they murdered.

25 Die in Bulgaria Crash

BELGRADE, Feb. 13 (AP) — A Turkish bus carrying passengers from Yugoslavia to Turkey plunged down a ravine in Bulgaria late yesterday, killing 25 persons, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today.

Egypt Trains 'Some' Afghan Moslem Rebels

CAIRO, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Some Afghan Moslem rebels are receiving military training in Egypt and will be sent home armed to fight against the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan, Egypt's minister of defense disclosed today.

U.S. Sending Assault Unit To Gulf Area

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT) — President Carter has ordered an amphibious assault force including a Marine landing team into the Arabian Sea next month to demonstrate the ability of the United States to project ground forces into the Gulf region, administration officials said yesterday.

Maneuvers Intended To Stress Readiness

The 1,800-man Marine battalion includes infantry, artillery, armor and anti-tank units, engineers, helicopters, and supporting troops.

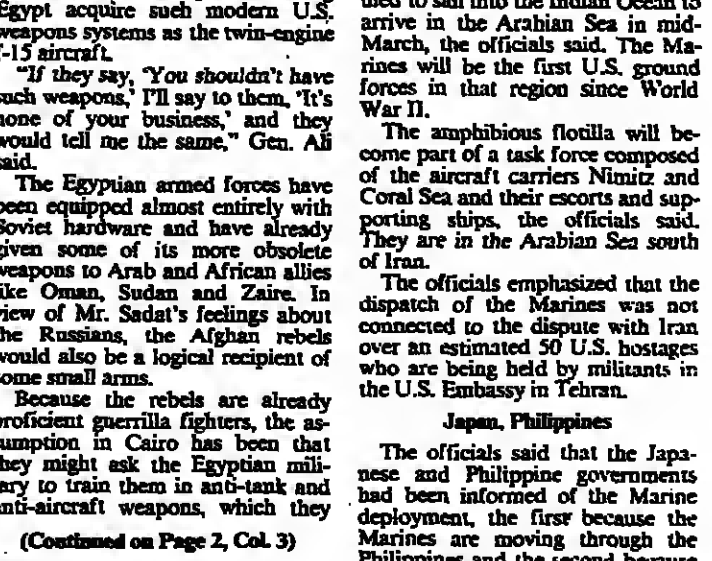
Hawk Missiles

The Egyptian Air Force has already received 22 F-4 Phantom jets, with another 13 on order.

Tito Is Weaker; Fears Mounting For Leader's Life

BELGRADE, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Fears for President Tito's life mounted today as doctors reported his condition had deteriorated during the day with further weakening of his heart and lungs.

Leftist, armed with gun, signals to followers to advance during clashes Tuesday between police and militants in San Salvador.



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71 Leftists Held

4 Arrested in Turkey
In Americans' Deaths

ISTANBUL, Feb. 13 (AP) — A Turkish woman alleged to have led a gang that killed four Americans is among 71 leftist terrorists arrested by martial law authorities, officials said today.

They said that Nazi Gaglian, who is known as the Scorpion, is suspected of organizing the fatal

Russian Sees
Drop in Oil
ProductionArticle Urges Change
In Soviet Techniques

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (NVT) — A leading Soviet oil expert predicts that Soviet production, the bulk of which comes from western Siberia, will soon begin to decline unless the system of drilling and exploiting deposits is changed.

An analysis by Alexander Krylov of the Academy of Sciences, as published in an economic magazine here last month, supports predictions made in the last two years by analysts of the U.S. CIA in Washington. Mr. Krylov says that, if present exploitation methods continue, "oil production in our country will peak in a relatively short time and then start to fall."

Soviet oil production last year was 586 million metric tons, up only 2.4 percent from 1978 and below what had been planned. This year the plan calls for an increase to 606 million tons. All of the increase is to come from the fields of western Siberia around Tyumen and Surgut.

The thrust of Mr. Krylov's analysis is that this is all wrong. Drillers should move their rigs out of existing fields and look for new ones elsewhere, he says, but they do not because the oil industry is not organized for it. Instead, drilling rigs are used to send more and more wells down into existing fields, using injections of water to keep the oil flowing as it is depleted.

Before U.S. Freeze

The article was written before President Carter halted deliveries of U.S. oil technology in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The major oil deal affected is a \$144-million contract with Dresser Industries of Dallas for technology and plans to produce high-quality drill bits in the Soviet Union. Only about one-third of the equipment in the deal was delivered or on the way by the time Mr. Carter imposed the freeze early last month, according to Dresser executives here.

Mr. Krylov, a 75-year-old scientist long associated with the Soviet petroleum industry, draws on conclusions about the effect of a drop in Soviet oil production on the economy. Right now, the Russians lead the world in the amount of petroleum produced, and export about 3.1 million barrels a day to Eastern Europe and the West. The CIA predicts that as Soviet production falls off in the next year or two, Moscow will become a net importer of oil, competing with the West on the world market.

Mr. Krylov and the CIA seem to agree on one point: There is no way for the Soviet Union to avert a slump in domestic production unless it changes its methods. "Assuming that a rational system of exploitation of reserves already existed, could it be implemented quickly?" Mr. Krylov asks. "Under existing circumstances, not fully," he says. He suggests that the Soviet industrial organizations that drill wells be separated from the enterprises assigned to produce oil. As it is, he says, the producers, trying to fulfill their plan assignments, get the drillers to send down more and more drill shafts into existing deposits. "This leads to a great number of wells," he writes, "but the majority of them do not increase the extraction rate, on the contrary impeding it and lowering efficiency."

Drilling Objectives

The Soviet central planning apparatus gives drillers targets to fulfill but sets them only in terms of thousands of meters to be drilled, so that theoretically a dry hole is as good as a gusher. Mr. Krylov says the drilling units should be split off from the production enterprises so they can go off and find new oil reserves.

The problem is worst in the west Siberian fields, which now account for more than half of Soviet oil production. In 1978, production there was estimated at 5.08 million barrels a day. This year, according to the Soviet planning chief, Nikolai Baibakov, it is to rise to 6.3 million barrels a day, or 315 million metric tons.

The average depth of a well in western Siberia is 2,300 meters, but all the new drilling is not producing more oil. In 1973, new production capacity amounted to 127.5 barrels per meter drilled, according to Western estimates. This year it is expected to be down to 46.2 barrels per meter drilled.

Western analysts have long maintained that the water-injection techniques now criticized by Mr. Krylov divert drilling crews and equipment from exploration. His article is confirmation that the problem is recognized here. However, it does not appear to have been published as an authoritative policy statement, so the question remains whether Mr. Krylov's warning will be listened to.

shootings last Dec. 15 of four Americans who worked at NATO's Cakmakli munitions depot near Istanbul.

Three alleged accomplices also were arrested, according to a communiqué released by the Martial Law Command in Istanbul.

The four Americans — a soldier and three engineers employed by subsidiary of the Boeing Aircraft Corp. — were killed by gunmen as they left a bus carrying them home from work.

The Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Squad, a branch of the Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front, claimed responsibility for the killings and for the assassinations in April and May of last year of two U.S. servicemen in Izmir and Istanbul.

Telephone calls to Turkish newspapers said that the terrorist organization would continue its "armed struggle" until the end of U.S. military presence in Turkey.

Demirel Pledge

Meanwhile, Premier Suleyman Demirel, referring to political violence in Izmir, the site of another NATO base on the Aegean Sea coast 350 miles south of here, declared an "all-out fight against this fire that has engulfed Turkey."

"We are ready to be branded cowards if we cannot crush this rebellion," Mr. Demirel said, calling the current violence in Izmir an "anti-state riot."

Authorities in Izmir held a five-hour meeting late yesterday, aimed at ending the fighting between leftist militants and police in which one person has been killed and two dozen have been wounded.

Izmir is not covered by the martial law proclamations that apply to 19 of Turkey's 67 provinces, including Istanbul and the capital, Ankara. Military rule was imposed in an attempt to end the political violence that has claimed 2,800 lives since 1975.

Party Offices Bombed

Early today, an explosion shattered windows at the offices of the main opposition party, the Republican People's Party, on the outskirts of Istanbul, but there were no injuries, authorities said.

Police reported at least six other bomb attacks across Turkey, with a government building, a house and an automobile showroom among the targets. There was no official report on casualties or property damage.

The Izmir disturbances began six days ago when leftist workers occupied the state-owned Taris factory to protest a management decision to dismiss hundreds of employees. Rival ideological groups have struggled for influence among the approximately 10,000 workers employed by Taris, which deals in figs, olive oil and cotton products.

Leftists have set up roadblocks and fought with government forces in Izmir's slum areas. Troops have been deployed at key intersections of the city and at some factories in an attempt to restore order.

Olympic Panel Reaffirms
Plans for Moscow Games

(Continued from Page 1) IOC statement was a rejection of "the attempts of the U.S. administration to prevent the holding of the Olympics in Moscow and thus to cause damage to the entire Olympic movement."

Taiwanese Flag Barred
From Agency Dispatches
ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 13 — The New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, ruled yesterday that it did not have the power to intercede on behalf of a Taiwanese skier who wanted to carry the Taiwanese flag in the opening ceremonies of the Winter Games today.

In a brief opinion, the court rejected Liang Ren-guey's plea to be allowed to compete using the colors and symbols of the Republic of China, the name that his country prefers. The panel said that it was "persuaded the courts of our state must refrain from the exercise of jurisdiction to resolve a dispute which has at its core the international 'two Chinas' problem."

Last October, when the People's Republic of China re-entered the Olympic movement, the IOC ruled that the Olympic delegation from Taiwan could no longer compete as the Republic of China or use its official flag and anthem.

The problem is worst in the west Siberian fields, which now account for more than half of Soviet oil production. In 1978, production there was estimated at 5.08 million barrels a day. This year, according to the Soviet planning chief, Nikolai Baibakov, it is to rise to 6.3 million barrels a day, or 315 million metric tons.

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It centered upon the expansion of a bumpy strip of road at the foot of the famous Pauline monastery in Czestochowa, the holiest shrine of Polish Catholics.

The church charged that a 32-foot-wide pedestrian passageway being constructed under the expanded road was too narrow to accommodate the throngs of pilgrims.

It suggested that the construction project was a plot by the local authorities to restrict access to the hill-top monastery, where a revered painting of the Black Madonna has drawn worshippers for 598 years.

Civil authorities, both in the provincial government and at the Office for Religious Affairs in Warsaw, said that the project was simply designed to ease traffic congestion and make a perilous crossing safe.

Privately, officials said that the church was overreacting. From this point, the dispute took off.

In September, the Bishop of Czestochowa, Stefan Barla, sent telegrams and letters to 11 government agencies and ministries, including the premier's office.

He read letters to his congregation, charging, among other things, that the construction project was intended to defile the cult of the Ma-

By Stephen J. Lynton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (WP) — State Department budget officer Bruce German, reflecting the frustrations and pressures of more than three months of confinement as a hostage in Tehran, has pleaded for U.S. government action, saying he fears that he and his fellow hostages may be considered "expendable."

"Our future is very uncertain, and I am not overreacting when I say our very lives hang in the balance," Mr. German, 43, from Kensington, Md., said in a letter received yesterday by The Washington Post.

"Needless to say, we have become rather bitter, disillusioned and frustrated, because we believe

that we are victims of poor judgment and lack of foresight," he added.

His letter, dated Feb. 7, indicated that the hostages remain cut off from news. At one point, Mr. German noted that "the shah is still in the U.S." and described the deposed monarch's alleged presence in this country as "something which totally defies logic."

Failure to Inform

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, left the United States for the Panamanian island of Contadora on Dec. 15 — nearly two months before Mr. German wrote his letter. A State Department official yesterday described as "crimi-

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ants to inform their American cap-

tives that the deposed shah is no longer in the United States.

Mr. German's printed, two-page letter to The Post was among 136 letters from the hostages that were brought back to the United States by American Indian activist John Thomas. Mr. Thomas, who arrived in New York Monday, recently started an informal "hostage mail exchange service" for the captives and their families.

Mr. German's wife and the State Department official said that they had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the letter received by The Post. Marge German said she had been told by her husband in another

letter that he "was writing to The Post."

In the letter to The Post, Mr. German made a number of political points, expressed sympathy for the Iranian militants' views and skepticism about U.S. government decisions on Iran. In this respect, his comments resembled those of several other hostages in letters and broadcast statements.

The State Department official said the political views expressed by Mr. German indicated that he apparently had been influenced by his captors. The official added that it was unclear whether Mr. German wrote the letter under explicit direction or whether he now accepts some of the militants' views.

"We certainly do not agree with the methods used, such as disregarding diplomatic immunity, but we do sympathize and understand the motives of the Moslem students," Mr. German wrote. "They firmly believe the shah was a tyrant and guilty of despicable crimes against the human rights of his former subjects, and some of us have seen overwhelming evidence to support these charges."

Regardless of Reasons

Mr. German also wrote: "The majority of the hostages know that the shah should never have been allowed to enter the United States, regardless of the reasons given. Certain people, political-interest groups

and lobbyists, would have people believe that the United States owed the shah the right to American medical care.

"Unfortunately, months prior to our capture, it was speculated in Washington that if the shah entered the U.S. for any purpose, this embassy might have serious difficulties, and possibly even be overrun. We wonder, therefore, why we were not forewarned, and later, adequately protected, once the decision was made to give the shah entry into the U.S.?" Mr. German said the Carter administration "is reluctant to consider returning the shah [to Iran] because of certain things he might reveal; things which could prove to be very embarrassing, to say the least."

On Visit to Phnom Penh

UN Aide Said to Discuss
Repatriation of Refugees

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Feb. 13 (WP) — A senior UN relief official has visited Phnom Penh, where he apparently discussed arrangements to allow large numbers of Cambodians in Thai border camps to return home voluntarily as food shortages ease in their country.

Zia Rizvi, the Bangkok-based special coordinator for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, left Phnom Penh on Feb. 4 after spending at least three days there. Reached by telephone in Geneva later, Mr. Rizvi confirmed that he had made the trip but he would not discuss his talks in detail. A spokesman for the UN in Geneva, however, called the trip very successful.

About 400,000 Cambodian refugees are living in the Thai-Cambodian border region, 150,000 of them in UN-sponsored camps and the rest in primitive border settlements controlled by guerrillas loyal either to the ousted Khmer Rouge regime or to the rightist Khmer Serei (Free Khmer).

Hostilities between some of the refugees and the Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia have given rise in Bangkok to fears of retaliatory military action inside Thailand by Vietnam, whose forces support Heng Samrin.

In Phnom Penh, Mr. Rizvi met with ranking members of the Heng Samrin government, including Foreign Minister Hun Sen, sources said. He also conferred with Western relief workers stationed in the Cambodian capital. During the trip he passed through Hanoi, where he talked with Vietnamese officials.

Mr. Rizvi, a Pakistani national, was the first UN refugee official to confer directly with the Heng Samrin regime, installed 13 months ago. Sources in Bangkok reported that he raised the question of voluntary repatriation.

Details of his proposals were not available. Many aid workers feel that food shortages — not oppression by the Vietnamese — were the prime reason that most refugees moved to the border and that large numbers will want to go home if sufficient supplies of food are guaranteed.

Some aid specialists wonder whether the presence of the border camps and the handouts of rice there will work against efforts to get a full crop of rice planted in Cambodia this May and June.

The UN policy is that repatriation — on a strictly voluntary basis — is the best solution. The numbers involved in the Cambodian exodus, which began late last summer, make resettlement in other countries impractical, according to refugee workers.

Last week, Thai Army officers, citing security problems, stopped food distribution at the frontier village of Nong Chan. Foreign agencies had been passing out rations for an additional 20,000 Cambodians to persons who showed up on bicycles and on foot to carry the food back into Cambodia.

While refugees who leave Laos and Vietnam generally have no intention of coming back, Cambodia produces significant numbers of short-term refugees.

Mr. Garwood was a 18-year-old jeep driver when he disappeared near Danang in September, 1969. He came home last March, claiming to be a U.S. Marine, but the group most 40 years.

After Gen. Barker's decision was announced, Pfc. Garwood said, "We expected it. But I'm kind of surprised it came so fast." He said he still believes he will be acquitted, and that he has "total faith in the American people."

French Lawyers Working
To Free Hostages in Iran

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The plan's leading proponent outside Iran is another French lawyer, Nuri Alcala, a Communist who describes it as a "Third World Nuremberg," an allusion to the Allied war crimes trial of leading Nazis after World War II.

Critics claim that this approach would involve a long procedure, damaging to the U.S. government, and excellent propaganda for the Khomeinis.

The Panamanian-UN option, backed by the three French lawyers, would limit itself to a relatively rapid grand-jury style investigation of the shah's alleged misdeeds.

Rapid Solution Sought

Sources involved in some of the conferences were at a loss to explain Mr. Bani-Sadr's preference for the Alcala option, since the Iranian president has been on record as favoring a rapid solution to the U.S.-Iranian crisis to allow Iran's revolution to move ahead.

Some observers suggested that Mr. Bani-Sadr's remarks in Le Monde may have been dictated by a desire to protect himself from critics within Iran's Revolutionary Council, which he heads, and from the militants who have held about 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4.

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Hostage in Iran: . . . Our Very Lives Hang in the Balance

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His letter, dated Feb. 7, indicated that the hostages remain cut off from news. At one point, Mr. German noted that "the shah is still in the U.S." and described the deposed monarch's alleged presence in this country as "something which totally defies logic."

Failure to Inform

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, left the United States for the Panamanian island of Contadora on Dec. 15 — nearly two months before Mr. German wrote his letter. A State Department official yesterday described as "crimi-

nal" the failure of the Iranian milit-

ants to inform their American cap-

tives that the deposed shah is no longer in the United States.

Mr. German's printed, two-page letter to The Post was among 136 letters from the hostages that were brought back to the United States by American Indian activist John Thomas. Mr. Thomas, who arrived in New York Monday, recently started an informal "hostage mail exchange service" for the captives and their families.

Mr. German's wife and the State Department official said that they had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the letter received by The Post. Marge German said she had been told by her husband in another

letter that he "was writing to The Post."

In the letter to The Post, Mr. German made a number of political points, expressed sympathy for the Iranian militants' views and skepticism about U.S. government decisions on Iran. In this respect, his comments resembled those of several other hostages in letters and broadcast statements.

The State Department official said the political views expressed by Mr. German indicated that he apparently had been influenced by his captors. The official added that it was unclear whether Mr. German wrote the letter under explicit direction or whether he now accepts some of the militants' views.

"We certainly do not agree with the methods used, such as disregarding diplomatic immunity, but we do sympathize and understand the motives of the Moslem students," Mr. German wrote. "They firmly believe the shah was a tyrant and guilty of despicable crimes against the human rights of his former subjects, and some of us have seen overwhelming evidence to support these charges."

Regardless of Reasons

Mr. German also wrote: "The majority of the hostages know that the shah should never have been allowed to enter the United States, regardless of the reasons given. Certain people, political-interest groups

and lobbyists, would have people believe that the United States owed the shah the right to American medical care.

"Unfortunately, months prior to our capture, it was speculated in Washington that if the shah entered the U.S. for any purpose, this embassy might have serious difficulties, and possibly even be overrun. We wonder, therefore, why we were not forewarned, and later, adequately protected, once the decision was made to give the shah entry into the U.S.?" Mr. German said the Carter administration "is reluctant to consider returning the shah [to Iran] because of certain things he might reveal; things which could prove to be very embarrassing, to say the least."

Cause for Alarm

The Brandt Commission report titled "North-South: A Program for Survival" is alarmist. But there is cause for alarm. The economic tensions between North and South rival the political tensions between East and West in order of magnitude. The latter constitutes a more pressing threat to our security, but the former, in the long term, also threatens the well-being of almost everyone on earth. The report does not represent the dawning of a new vision. Most of what it depicts has long been known. But little of it has been acted upon and even less dealt with effectively. It makes concrete recommendations that in the best of all possible worlds would solve many of the outstanding problems. But if we lived in the best of all possible worlds the problems would not exist.

A preeminent characteristic of the world in which we do live is militant self-interest. The report recognizes that. It concludes that it is in the self-interest of every nation, rich or poor, to work together to reduce the gap between the two worlds. The goal is sensible and the premise on which it is based is correct. But another primary characteristic of the real world is myopia. In other words, if short-term and long-term interests conflict, the long-term interests will fade out of sight. Furthermore, national interests have always taken precedence over the collective good. In part, this is because programs intended to yield global benefits, which is to say develop-

ment-aid programs, rarely pay short-term dividends.

None of this is meant to suggest that the 304-page report should be consigned to the trash bin because of mankind's discouraging history of ignoring good advice until it is too late. On the contrary, its proposals for increasing development aid, stabilizing oil prices, reforming the monetary system, removing trade restrictions and taxing arms sales as a means of transferring funds from rich to poor, should be quickly and widely debated. Some of the suggestions, such as the one linking the size of development-aid contributions to national income — thereby making payments automatic and not subject to politics — are genuinely innovative. Politicians, of course, will be convinced that these are good ideas or they will fail like most similar efforts in the past.

At the very least, the report will focus attention on the depth and breadth of the problems faced by both the rich and the poor in the 1980s. Some of its statistics are startling. The cost of a single tank, it says, could provide classrooms for 30,000 children. The price of a jet fighter could set up 40,000 village pharmacies. And half of 1 percent of a year's military expenditure would pay to equip low-income countries to approach self-sufficiency in food by 1990. Those are compelling figures, but try to sell the underlying argument to Congress with 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Le Zigzag

First, on Jan. 20, President Carter said the United States would not support U.S. participation in the Moscow Olympics unless Soviet troops were "fully withdrawn" from Afghanistan "within a month." But on Monday, White House counsel Lloyd Cutler said the matter could be left open perhaps until April or May. Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, came right back on Tuesday to insist that the Feb. 20 deadline is still on.

But is it? How firm is the administration on an Olympics boycott, which it has been plugging around the world? There is always a certain amount of grumbling abroad about U.S. inconstancy and the tendency to go it alone. The French — who, to be sure, have made something of an art form of nit-picking U.S. policy — call it "le zigzag." But recently the administration has provided an unusually copious supply of grist for that mill.

It is reported, for instance, that the administration did not consult France before a press leak said that France would attend the foreign ministers' meeting originally planned for Feb. 20; that it did not consult the allies before announcing its Olympics boycott plans; that it did not get around to notifying the allies when it finally decided to shelve sanctions against Iran; that it did not consult the allies when it announced, in their name, its new readiness to use force in the Gulf.

The Europeans have not been exactly paragons of consistency or firmness either in their reactions to Afghanistan — though the recent Franco-German joint warning to the Soviet Union was impressive. Those U.S. officials who, piqued especially by French criticism of erratic U.S. behavior, responded by cataloging instances of erratic French behav-

ior had a certain point. Many Europeans would like to believe that the Afghan affair will turn out to be analogous to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968: It passed.

Yet an underlying point must be made. The Europeans are not insensitive to issues of their own security. Just three months ago they committed themselves, in the face of harsh Soviet threats, to the modernization of NATO's nuclear forces. But no Western European government can afford to be more anti-Soviet than the United States. They live too close, they trade too heavily, and they aren't big enough. A trade embargo, for example, is under discussion. For the U.S. economy, it would be rather minor. But for the West Germans, sales to the Soviet Union are an important proportion of the export trade. The Social Democrats have based 11 years of foreign policy on the assumption that détente with the East is consistent with the U.S. alliance. West Germany, like the United States, is moving toward national elections, and the opposition is under strictly conservative leadership.

That is why Europeans are now anxiously trying to gauge the U.S. mood. They wonder how much of the vehement U.S. reaction to Afghanistan may be due to frustration over the imprisonment of diplomats in Tehran. If the hostages are released, or after the elections, will Americans return to an attitude of business-as-usual? To Europeans, that possibility commands caution in making any large or rapid changes in their relationships with the East. That is the central fact that U.S. diplomacy can never afford to ignore.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

With or Without France

Only a week ago, it appeared that the Americans and their European allies were moving nearer together. The most important sign was the joint statement issued at the end of a summit meeting between French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

In it, the two leaders seemed to set aside their misgivings about upsetting Soviet sensitivities and condemned the Afghan invasion in clear, unequivocal terms.

Bonn, for its part, has since acted consistently with the statement.

Paris, on the other hand, seems to have had second thoughts and is once again putting distance between itself and the rest of NATO.

It may be that unlike the West Germans, the French have taken fright at Soviet warnings that Europe has to choose between détente and "succumbing" to U.S. pressures to take a hard-line against aggression.

Whatever the case, the French attitude is a serious setback to Washington's efforts to forge unity in the Alliance.

It is also a blow to the French-German partnership which has been building up in recent years. But the West cannot afford to take this reverse lying down.

With or without the French, the rest of NATO has to continue its moves toward greater harmony and unity in the face of Soviet expansionism.

— From the Straits Times (Singapore).

Zia's Antennae

General Zia ul-Haq is developing political antennae. His pockets are bulging with Western pledges of support and, for the moment perhaps, those are enough. He has to live in the Islamic world. He also has to live along a stretching, troubled border with India. And so the rush to take all the arms Jimmy Carter can supply slowed to a saunter.

That, on Pakistan's part, is shrewd thinking. It also gives the United States (and Lord Carrington) welcome time to reflect.

[Pakistan is] a country not eager for Communism but desperate to return to a democratic framework and to respect for civil liberties. If Andrei Sakharov were a Pakistani he would not merely be in exile; he would be behind bars. Gen. Zia needs his pledges of support. He also needs, urgently, to resolve to return his country to popular civilian rule. Are his new antennae sensitive enough?

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

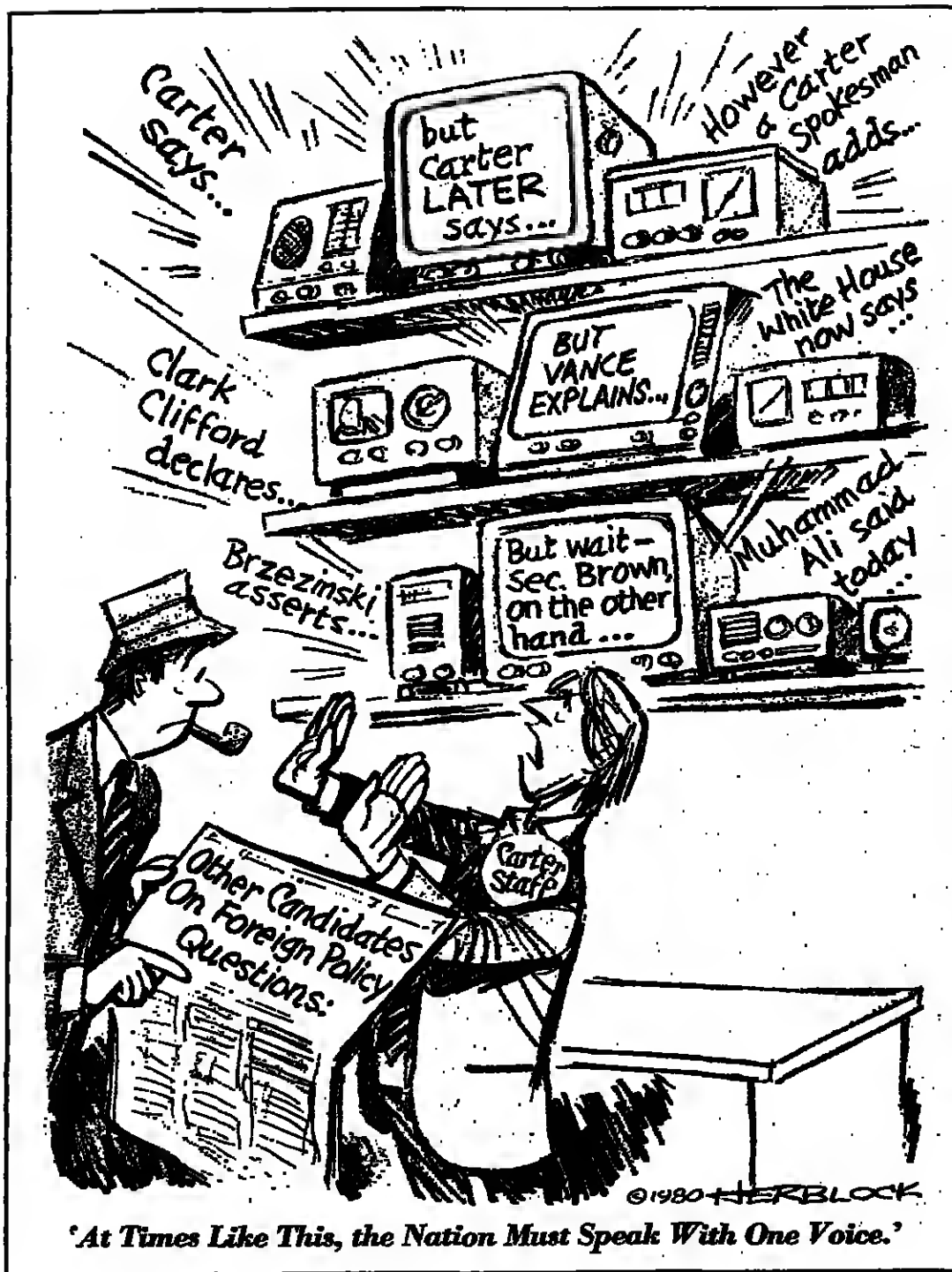
February 14, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — Gen. Gripenberg is returning, as fast as a special train can carry him. The town talks of nothing else. He is full of indignation. His feelings have been hurt, his honor tarnished. He returns with one object in mind — to see the emperor and tell him what is taking place at the front. Gen. Gripenberg started out on an extensive movement, the object of which was to turn the Japanese flank and occupy the important strategic point of Sandepu. Briefly, he insists that Gen. Kourapatkin intentionally refrained from sending him reinforcements, and by ordering him to retire turned victory into a defeat.

Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1930

PARIS — Fears that there is insufficient gold in the world to permit business to expand with the tremendous increase of modern prosperity should cause little apprehension, in the opinion of John Foster Dulles, noted international lawyer and counsel of the U.S. commission to negotiate peace in 1918-19. There is no reason to doubt, he said in Paris yesterday, that with the improvement of technique and with the modern methods and cooperation of central reserve banks, ways will be found to permit industry to enlarge in a healthy way with the amount of gold which is now available. Less gold is now necessary as a basis for currency, he said.



CLA: Getting What We Deserve

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There now seems general agreement in the United States to loosen the leash on the CIA. Whether Congress even should impose a new charter on the U.S. intelligence service is debated. Oversight by congressional committees seems likely to be cut back to the intelligence and military committees in the House and Senate.

It is another example of the violent swings and roundabouts of U.S. politics and public opinion. There was a time when the CIA, like the Pentagon, could scarcely do wrong. Then, after Vietnam, Chile, and exposure of the CIA's domestic operations, the agency could do no right, in the eyes of many articulate Americans. William Colby, then head of the CIA, gloomily confessed the agency's sins to Congress and promised to sin no more. But now, with crises in Afghanistan and the Near East, and the Soviet Union behaving aggressively, the U.S. public wants the CIA turned loose, and Congress will oblige.

Heart of Problem

The trouble is that laws, codes of conduct, legislative oversight, administrative codes — none of these really go to the heart of the problem which an intelligence and secret operations service poses to a government. And it is not just a problem for democratic governments, because the nature itself of secret service disposes it to become an autonomous force and to break free from external control. This can happen in an authoritarian system quite as well as in a democracy, if not more easily. The Abwehr under Adm. Wilhelm Canaris played an equivocal game with the anti-Hitler opposition in wartime Germany. Heinrich Himmler's SS apparently tried to reach a settlement with the Allies in the West on its own authority, and against Hitler's will that Germany fight to the end. The anti-Soviet military intelligence apparatus that had been built up by Wehrmacht Gen. Reinhard Gehlen had made plans, weeks before the end of the World War II to deliver itself intact to U.S. military authorities.

Effective control of the Soviet KGB and its predecessor organizations, from Dzerzhinsky's Cheka to Beria's NKVD, was an irregular matter from the beginning, and by Stalin's later years the secret service dominated the nation and the (former) government. In France in the 1950s, during the war in Algeria, parallel services — the "barbouzes" — were set up to fight the Secret Army Organization, the OAS. The loyalties of army and the official services were in doubt over the issue of a free Algeria. The successors to those parallel services, official or otherwise, have plagued France since. The Italian secret service, or a part of it, is supposed to have been

implicated in a plan to bring about a military coup d'état during the 1960s. Secret services simply are dangerous organizations.

Nearly everyone also thinks they are necessary. It is an interesting, if academic, point to ask to what extent they exist, in peacetime at least, simply as a function of one another. That is, are expensive organizations whose principal function is to counter and nullify the efforts of one another? A German novelist involved in such matters just after the war described the secret intelligence and propaganda organizations battling one another in postwar Europe as actually engaged in an unspoken conspiracy against their own governments. His cynical argument was that their organizational interest in big budgets and power outweighed their national loyalties.

The CIA, though, began life as an organization of idealists. The people who began it had been called into wartime service from the universities, law firms, international business. They stayed on in government service to fight Stalin with the same values and convictions they had brought to the battle against Hitler. During the early postwar period of optimism and popular sentimentality about Stalin in the United States and Britain, and then, after the cold war began, of popular reaction in the United States, congressional witch-hunting and McCarthyism, the people of the new U.S. intelligence service thought of themselves as the only sober men, the only realists, a band of brothers, able because of the secrecy and aloofness of their organization to protect the republic despite itself.

Pride

Their eventual downfall was in part a result of this self-sufficiency and pride, egged on by such unscrupulous presidential demagogues as John F. Kennedy's, that Fidel Castro be murdered, and then functioning in the demoralizing conditions of a brutal war that lacked the support of the U.S. popular consensus, the CIA began to do things for which it had neither legal nor moral mandate. A reaction followed — and it was justified.

Yet the very fact that the CIA went wrong despite the existing law, and broke the law, suggests that new and more elaborate laws cannot guarantee that all will be well in the future. Such organizations require a discipline which is spontaneous, arising from within the service itself. This kind of discipline exists. Military groups possess it. Some secret services have it. The CIA had it in the beginning. The record of the British secret intelligence service is good in this respect, so far as it is publicly known, the treacheries in the British service — Burgess, Maclean, Philby, Blunt —

were possible exactly because people trusted one another and a certain code or ethic was believed to prevail.

This fundamentally is a matter of leadership and morale. And morale, like the moral practice of the organization, derives from a conviction that the individual's service is to a valid cause and a moral nation. Countries get the secret services they deserve.

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Arguments for Arab Oil Cuts

By Thomas Stauffer

KUWAIT — Worse than the problem of oil prices, the industrial countries today face a threat of diminishing oil supplies from several exporting countries in the Gulf.

Many of the smaller Arab producing states plan to cut back their production levels. Kuwait has already announced a cutback in exports starting in the second quarter of this year, and the United Arab Emirates and Qatar are expected to follow suit. The decisions crystallized after the U.S. move to sequester the Iranian government's financial assets in U.S. institutions.

An influential Arab spokesman, Kuwait's petroleum minister Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, explained, in an interview, his government's rationale: "The U.S. seizure of Iran's assets obviously is no inducement to any country to produce oil beyond its revenue needs." Kuwait pumps twice as much oil as it needs to finance its economy.

Rational Response

"The only rational economic response is to reduce oil production," Mr. Khalifa said. This view is echoed throughout the Gulf. "The United States threatens to confiscate our assets if we produce enough oil to satisfy Western demand and thus produce a financial surplus for ourselves in the world money markets," an Arab official said, adding, "and it also threatens to invade us if we don't produce as much as the West wants. We can't win."

Public opinion in the Gulf widely supports this new reluctance to accommodate the United States and Europe through higher oil production. Production restraint reinforces OPEC's leverage, maintains upward pressure on oil prices and eliminates the risk of an oil glut that could dissolve OPEC's solidarity. The only exceptions are Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the two major producers. For political reasons, they are both maintaining high production levels to help the West, particularly during the crisis with Soviet

WASHINGTON — Some while ago, Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., of the House Armed Services Committee was on television discussing aircraft carriers. At one point, she began a comment. "As a woman, I think..." I have forgotten what, exactly, she thought, but as I recall it had something to do with carriers being "macho."

It struck me as odd that there was, and doubly odd that an emancipated woman would proclaim that there was, a characteristically female view about carriers. I was slow to figure out that many of the people comprising "the women's movement" are, primarily, liberal or leftist activists who are also, and secondarily, concerned with what can properly be represented as "women's issues."

Today various bits of "the women's movement" are being heard from about conscription, and not just about conscription of women. Conscription is opposed by liberals like Gloria Steinem, who doesn't like armies, and feminists like Bella Abzug, who doesn't like the U.S. Army. And by Schroeder, who says she is "a little ticked."

She is "ticked" because a few months ago, she helped lead the administration's successful fight against registration. Now she says she will fight to let registration of women, in the hope that the Supreme Court then will declare men-only conscription unconstitutional on "equal protection" grounds. Contemporary liberals find representative institutions inhospitable, and want as many issues as possible (issues concerning sex, race, abortion, and capital punishment, among other things) decided by appointed judges. The expansion and anemia of a U.S. political movement (conservatism in the 1930s, liberalism today) often causes the movement to prefer fighting its fights in courts rather than Congress, with litigation rather than legislation. Indeed, the Equal Rights Amendment is primarily a device for allowing — or inciting — courts, rather than elected officials, to rewrite many of the nation's laws involving sex-based distinctions.

Previous legal challenges to men-only conscription failed, but the Supreme Court has become more aggressively legislative, and intolerant, regarding sex-based distinctions. In 1976 (in Craig vs. Boren), the Supreme Court declared that "classification by gender must serve important objectives and must be substantially related to achievement of those objectives."

It should be possible for Congress to make the case for a men-only draft, with reasons relating to problems of social disruption, military organization, and the realities of combat. But legislative laxness in building a clear record of reasoning would leave the Supreme Court inhibited only by its sense of judicial propriety, which is to say, it would leave the Supreme Court virtually uninhibited.

Much of "the women's movement" seems to regard conscription as an issue to be used, and the military as an institution to be abused for the purpose of social engineering. We have seen this sort of thing before, with courts deeply involved. The mission of schools is, in theory, education. But they have become tools for social engineers, cunningly used in attempts to achieve social outcomes such as an integrated society. The results have included declining student performance, declining discipline, and declining enrollments as parents turn to private alternatives.

There will be no private military alternative to turn to if the military's ability to perform its primary mission is similarly degraded. Many in "the women's movement" discuss conscription proposals without reference to any military strategy. For example, Holly Knorr, a "movement" activist, says a men-only draft "would put women back on the pedestal they've just begun to climb off." It is just a small step, and by the logic of the "movement" a natural step, to the idea that women must not be on pedestals or in foxholes. That is, unless women and men are equally exposed to combat, society will be guilty of flagrant (dare I say it?) "pedestalism."

Indeed, this Mithras of the National Women's Political Caucus says that "putting women in combat" would "help combat 5,000 years of stereotypes." But then she also dusts off "stereotype" for a "real pedestal." If women were in the foxholes, that is, unless women and men are equally exposed to combat, society will be guilty of flagrant (dare I say it?) "pedestalism."

It should, but obviously does not, go without saying: The military's mission is to combat Russian, not women's stereotypes. © 1980, The Washington Post.

Thomas Stauffer, who is a faculty member of Harvard University's Center for Middle East Studies, has completed a trip in the Gulf area and wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F.R.C. Paris No 73 B212Z
1791151, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel. 749-1245. Telex 60210 Herald. Parc Coeur d'Alain, 92
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
D'après les données de l'U.S.A. en 1979, le PIB par habitant est de 2235 dollars.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commissariat Paritaire No 34 231

The English Stage

Barton's 'Greeks' Combines 10 Plays Into a Superb Marathon Performance

of a square dance. Alfred Molina is finely satirical as Jud, and the rest of the strongly Australian cast makes sure that the corn is still as high as an elephant's eye.

* * *

Meanwhile to the Apollo Theatre from Salisbury has come the Ned Sherrin-Caryl Brahms "Beecomb," an instant guide to the great conductor which stitches together the best of his wit and wisdom into a semi-solo show for Timothy West. The only other character on stage is an all-purpose narrator and interviewer efficiently played by Terry O'Quinn. It's a feast of the evening and whether *romantic* or not, it's a

Theater in France

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

tooting brush and wielded it with élan. It is busy in this nightmare fantasy and Wajda in his staging has emphasized the grotesque aspects of its comic touches, for example, in the comportment of the blistering women soldiers with their top-sergeant barks and hearty comradery.

But the frequent hilarity does not disguise the macabre truth telling. The Polish visitor again shows his mettle, here brilliantly combining thought-provoking drama and fascinating spectacle.

Like 40 ancient mariners, the RSC fixes you with glittering eyes and proceeds to tell you their terrible tales. But, thanks to Suzman and Shrapnel, to Billie Whitelaw, to Mike Gwilym and Lynn Dearth, and to a whole host of supporting players including Judy Buxton, Eliza Ward, Tony Church and Oliver Ford Davies, and to Nick Biede's score, the parade passes by in fine fettle. True, its final sequence runs downhill so fast that even the cast seems breathless, but if you take my advice and see "The Greeks" at one

And so to Leicester, where a superlative revival of "Oklahoma!" directed by Oscar's son James Hammerstein is taking off for a 30-week tour of Britain before reaching London just about in time for Christmas. Though far from being the most eventful of Rodgers' and Hammerstein's maoy shows ("Sound of Music" is by comparison a masterpiece of elaborate plotting and subtle characterization), this was the one that gave birth to the modern U.S. musical and it's good to see it again even if you do end up feeling you've been locked for three hours in the middle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Samuel D. Berger, 68, a former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, who had been named as the U.S. deputy ambassador in South Vietnam, died yesterday at Walter Reed Army Hospital.

Mr. Berger was appointed ambassador to South Korea in 1961, when the United States was involved in an effort to persuade the military government in Seoul to hold elections and restore civilian rule. He served there until 1964, doing a "subtly balancing act," in the words of a former high official, between the military regime headed by Gen. Park Chung Hee and the politicians vying for control of the government.

Samuel David Berger was born in Great Neck, N.Y., on Dec. 6, 1911. He studied philosophy and labor relations at the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in 1932. He pursued studies there from 1935 to 1938 and at the London School of Economics in 1938 and 1939.

David Janssen

ter an apparent heart attack at his home in Los Angeles, said, Yanni Parnis, a



Lead-Lease Mission

His contacts with trade unions & his knowledge of the British labor movement led to Mr. Berger's appointment in 1942 as labor adviser to the special U.S. lead-lease mission to London during World War II headed by Averell Harriman. He was later named to staff of the U.S. Embassy, becoming the first labor attaché hired by the State Department. He served London until 1950.

After returning from Britain and winning on the White House staff in 1950 to 1953, Mr. Berger was pointed counselor of the embassy in Tokyo, specializing in labor mat-

ter an apparent heart attack at his Malibu home, said Jerry Pam, a spokesman for the actor.

Born David Meyer on March 2, 1930, in Naponee, Neb., Mr. Janssen was a success in nearly every television role he undertook, starting with "Richard Diamond" in 1957 and extending as tough to "Harry O" in the mid 1970s.

But most successful was "The Fugitive" series from 1963-67, in which Mr. Janssen played Richard Kimbell, a man falsely accused of murdering his wife and who endlessly seeks the elusive one-armed killer.

Gen. Edward Timberlake
NAPLES, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP) — Brig. Gen. Edward W. Timberlake, 85, a commander of U.S. forces in the World War II invasion of Normandy and later in Paris, died Monday.

The West Point graduate also served overseas in World War I and received numerous foreign decorations during his 38-year career, including medals from France, Belgium and Britain.

David Janssen
HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 13 (AP) — David Janssen, 49, the tough-talking TV private eye of "Richard Diamond" and "Harry O" and the ely accused hero of "The Fugitive," died today.
Dr. Janssen was pronounced dead at Santa Monica Hospital after a long illness.

A.S. Mike Monroney
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Former Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney, 77, D-Okla., a longtime advocate of congressional reform during three decades in Congress, died today at a suburban Maryland nursing home, members of his family said.

Mr. Monroney, who served in the House from 1938 to 1950 and in the Senate from 1950 to 1969, had been in failing health for the last three years.

Sharps and Flats

MADRID — Dizzy Gillespie will be at the Teatro Alcala Palace Feb. 16 at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m.

LONDON — The Pointer Sisters are at Fairfield Halls Feb. 15; On the 17th Linda Lewis is at the Drury Lane Theatre Royal and Jerry Lee Lewis at the Rainbow. On the 18th, Clem is at the Odeon Leisham and Ulick Heap at Fairfield Halls. Johnny (Little Giant) Griffin and his quartet and the Noel Kalahan quintet are at Ronnie Scott's through Feb. 18. Followed by the Houston Preston Trio, Elton Jones and the Leslie Starvo trio who come in on Feb. 19 from New York.

ONE TOUR — Various Szeszen is in Munich on Feb. 14 at the Kongressaal of the Deutsche Museum at 8 p.m. and the following night in West Berlin at the Hochschule der Künste, also at 8. Roger McGuinn and the Chris Hillman Band, featuring Les Clayton, are also at Munich's Kongressaal on Feb. 15 at 8 and also in West Berlin on the 20th, at the Metropol.

MUNICH — Rainbow will be at the Rudi-Sattler-Halle Feb. 16 at 8 p.m.

BIEL, Switzerland — Vince Benedetti and his Jersey Bounce Quintet, featuring Perry Poindexter, will be at the St. Gervais Restaurant Feb. 20.

THE MAGN — Vera Love is singing over-

ing opening at Lola's Place during February.

PARIS — Hal Singer and his quartet will play at the Drake through Feb. 19, followed by the Chet Baker on the 20th. Eddie Louie, Hossainian Preston, Sonny Phillips, Frankie Jones and the Jaxx will come on Feb. 20. Frankie Jones and his band will sit at the Supper Carolee Feb. 21 and 22.

ST. LOUIS — The Michaels Terna opens at the Olympia Feb. 19 at 9 p.m. for two weeks (closed Sunday). Les Rimmow will be at the Palace Feb. 20 at 8 p.m. Muddy Creek is sponsoring every night except Sunday at the Club St. Germaine. Jimmy Fowlie and Al Gray every night at the Hotel Morillon and Jack Hammer every night at the Don Camillo.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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3. Class
MAY/JUNE-DRAWINGS
1 MILLION DM or 200,000 DM

2. Class
MAY-DRAWINGS
1 MILLION DM or 200,000 DM

1. Class
APRIL-DRAWINGS
1 MILLION DM or 200,000 DM

3 x 100,000 DM
6 x 10,000 DM
5,000 x 5,000 DM
30 x 2,000 DM
120 x 1,000 DM
9 x 10,000 DM
50 x 100,000 DM
12 x 5,000 DM
45 x 2,000 DM
160 x 1,000 DM
720 x 500 DM

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24 x 5,000 DM
30 x 2,000 DM
210 x 1,000 DM
900 x 500 DM
11 x 100,000 DM
6 x 23,000 DM
8 x 15,000 DM
15 x 10,000 DM
21 x 5,000 DM
24 x 5,000 DM
30 x 2,000 DM
240 x 1,000 DM
900 x 500 DM

12 x 50,000 DM
24 x 23,000 DM
30 x 15,000 DM
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Anxiety Quotient High in Europe

AVOS, Switzerland, (AP-DJ) — Most European businessmen are traditionally less ebullient and optimistic than their U.S. counterparts. Losses of empire, wars, terrorism, inflexible unions, and other factors make them more cautious even in relatively good times.

Right now, however, based on interviews with many of the 470-level bankers and corporate executives who met last week at the European Management Forum's 10th annual Davos Symposium, European business leaders appear far more deeply troubled about the future than usual.

They voice not only all their traditional economic concerns — inflation, taxes, loss of productivity and the rest — but also an even more disturbing complex of new anxieties: costly and uncertain energy supplies, demands for worker participation in management and her far-reaching social changes, sharpening competition from rapidly industrializing Third World nations, and now, perhaps most ominous, angry new international tensions.

"The happenings in Iran, in Afghanistan, in other parts of the world have made us all much, much more nervous about the future than ever before," says Hans Rüdiger, head of a West German machinery maker. "It's the end of 35 years of peace, and can only mean trouble for America and for Europe. My company exports 90 percent of its production; with political events today, how can we be sure?"

'Useless to Plan'

G.A.H. Buisman, president of a large Dutch food and pharmaceutical firm, recalls attending the Davos Symposium just after the 1973 oil embargo. "Sure, there was concern then," he relates. "But all a feeling we'd get through all right. Now, we're not so sure. There are all the usual economic uncertainties, but now the world situation has gotten worse, and there are such social changes at home. We have to worry about reactions when people realize that the automobile rise in their standards of living is coming to an end."

"It's become almost useless to plan ahead," declares Paul Mattmann, managing director of Texaco's Swiss subsidiary. "There is no optimistic scenario for the '80s."

And Edward Heath, the former British prime minister who served as the symposium's suave and witty chairman, sums up: "All in all, here's quite enough reason for these people to be scratching their heads and worrying."

Naturally, when a businessman shells out a \$4,000-plus registration fee and many more thousands of dollars for transportation,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

U.K. Output Off 1.4% in December

North Sea Provides Much of 1979's Rise

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Britain's seasonally adjusted output in all industries fell 1.4 percent in December, with output in the manufacturing industries alone declining 1.5 percent, according to provisional data, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The all industries output index fell to 111.9 percent of its 1975 average in December from a revised 113.5 in November and was up a slight 0.09 percent from a year earlier's 111.8.

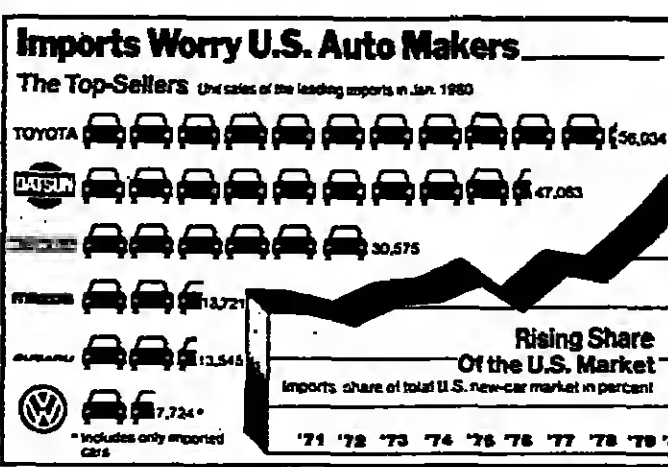
Manufactures Down

The manufacturing industries index was 103.1 in December, off from 104.7 in November and down 1.06 percent from 104.2 a year earlier. Both indexes are seasonally adjusted.

The Central Statistical Office reported that the average index for industrial output of all industries during 1979 was 112.7, up 2.5 percent from the average of 109.9 for 1978.

Commenting on the report, the CSO said that during the year, North Sea oil and gas output was about 45 percent higher than a year earlier. This, together with a 6 percent increase in gas, electricity and water industries' output, accounted for most of the 2.5 percent increase in the all industries output.

In a separate report, the Henley Centre forecast that Britain's retail price inflation would average 17.7 percent in 1980. It forecast a 12 percent average annual rate for the 1980-85 period. It also forecast that in 1980, total wages will rise 17 percent while output falls 1.9 percent.



Fraser So Far Unsuccessful In Persuading Japan Firms

TOKYO, Feb. 13 — Douglas Fraser, president of the U.S. United Automobile Workers, said today he is not having much luck persuading Japanese automakers to build car assembly plants in the United States, but he warned that they may face immediate legislation to restrict booming imports of their small, fuel-economical cars.

After two days of talks here, the union leader said his hopes of moving this country's big companies toward a decision on building U.S. plants are not being fulfilled.

Nissan Motor, the No. 2 automaker which produces the popular Datsun, talked only about possibly building trucks in the United States, to avoid a pending 25 percent tariff, and then offered several reasons against building passenger cars, Mr. Fraser said.

"Critical Hour"

"We had an unsatisfactory meeting with Nissan and we told them so when we left," Mr. Fraser declared in a speech to the Foreign Correspondents Club. He said he does not expect officials of the biggest Japanese automaker, Toyota, with whom he has a meeting scheduled for tomorrow, to come up with a "time-frame" for opening a U.S. plant, either.

But Mr. Fraser said: "We're reaching a critical hour. The time is now."

He said he told Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and Foreign Minister Saburo Okita at separate meetings today that with 220,000 U.S. auto workers out of work, "you

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions

United States

Cummins Engine	
4th Quarter	1979
Revenue	461.8
Profits	15.59
Per share	1.84
Year	1979
Revenue	1,770
Profits	57.94
Per share	6.84

McGraw-Hill

4th Quarter	1979
Revenue	19.50
Per Share	1.20
Net Income	20.71
Per Share	1.27
Sales	593.7
Year	1979
Revenue	63.35
Per Share	3.87
Net Income	72.73
Per Share	4.44
Sales	1,300

New York Times

4th Quarter	1979
Revenue	194.1
Profits	11.6
Per share	0.97
Year	1979
Revenue	653.1
Profits	36.4
Per share	3.06

Oscar Mayer

1st Quarter	1979
Revenue	410.1
Profits	11.51
Per Share	0.72
Year	1979
Revenue	392.9
Profits	31.39
Per Share	1.06
Year	1979
Revenue	1,510
Profits	149.5
Per Share	5.03

U.S. Gypsum

4th Quarter	1979
Revenue	393.9
Profits	23.80
Per Share	1.46
Year	1979
Revenue	1,530
Profits	123.5
Per Share	7.59

Steel Co. of Canada

4th Quarter	1979
Revenue	393.9
Profits	23.80
Per Share	1.46
Year	1979
Revenue	1,530
Profits	123.5
Per Share	7.59

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 8)

Dow Average Exceeds 900

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Strong institutional demand lifted New York Stock Exchange prices today in very heavy trading and the Dow Jones industrial average passed a 16-month high as the outlook for a resolution to the Iran hostage crisis apparently improved.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about 12 points earlier in the session, closed up 4.86 at 903.84, the first closing above 900 since Oct. 11, 1978, when it finished at 901.42. Volume swelled to 65.23 million and advances led declines by a few issues.

Analysts said institutional investors, discouraged by the recent bond market slump, continued to be drawn to equities by the strong price gains so far this year and by the hopeful developments in Iran.

One analyst said "big institutions are transferring assets from fixed income securities to equities and from consumer goods to durables."

He also said the "push through the psychologically important 900 level" attracted institutional buying.

Money market analysts said that actions by the Federal Reserve to day reduced fears that it had tightened monetary policy further. The

Fed added reserves to the banking system when federal funds, overnight bank reserves, were trading at 14 percent. Analysts added, however, that the action reflected technical factors rather than any new policy decisions and prospects the Fed will tighten should not be wholly discounted due to continued high inflation and credit growth.

Volume leader IBM gained 4 to 694. Robert Staal, head of the Justice Department's antitrust team, said that based on his knowledge of what the government intends to present in its rebuttal, he expects the five-year-old antitrust suit against IBM to end in May or June this year.

Analysts Bullish on Natural Gas Issues

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Although natural-gas shares have surged as investors and speculators reacted to a potentially major gas discovery in Wyoming, Wall Street followers of the industry are advising clients against going overboard about the Overthrust Belt.

Many gas stocks, including Texas Eastern, Northern Natural Gas, El Paso, United Energy Resources and Peoples Energy, scored strong gains. But the ensuing pull back by analysts is reinforcing concern among investors that rewards from the area are still too distant.

"We don't want to speculate in companies whose earnings from resources are still way off in the future when there are many companies with ample reserves already backing up earnings," says Merrill Lynch vice president Donald Dufresne.

Some of the companies have acreage in the Overthrust Belt area, which analysts concede could be a long-term plus.

Basically Bullish

"But that's still too far ahead, and in the case of some of the stocks, such as Peoples Energy, they have one way ahead of themselves," says Foster Corwith, an analyst at Argus Research Corp.

Even so, both analysts are basically bullish about natural gas stocks for fundamental reasons. Mr. Corwith is particularly impressed by the prospects of natural-gas pipeline companies, which he expects will be the major beneficiaries

of the improving outlook for gas supply.

"Natural gas appears to be well positioned to supply a significant portion of the country's longer-term incremental energy needs," Mr. Corwith says.

Buy Recommendations

On his purchase list are American Natural Resources, Consolidated Natural Gas, El Paso, Northern Natural Gas, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line, Southern Natural Resources and Tennessee. He has dropped Pacific Lighting from his buy list, however, because of what he sees as the company's sensitivity to rising interest rates.

Rated "hold" are Columbia Gas, Peoples Energy, Texas Eastern and Texas Gas Transmission. Mr. Corwith soon may put Texas Gas Transmission on his buy list, he says, because of its strong earnings and the stock's good performance.

Natural-gas-pipeline stocks were among the market's powerful performers last year, rising 52 percent with total return — dividends plus price appreciation — averaging about 60 percent. Some of the stocks, primarily those of the intrastate companies, doubled in price.

New Developments

"Several developments in the industry could lead to better earnings in 1980 than we had originally anticipated," Mr. Dufresne asserts. He notes a surge in the sale of natural gas to industrial users. These prices are unregulated. These increased di-

Renault to Build 2 Plants in Portugal

From Agency Dispatches

SBON, Feb. 13 — Renault and Portuguese authorities have signed agreements that could give the French state-owned automaker a significant position in the Portuguese auto market.

The \$500-million project calls for overall investment by Renault of at the equivalent of \$370 million.

Four joint companies are to be created to coordinate the production, financing and marketing of Renault autos in Portugal.

In 1983, Renault hopes to be producing annually about 80,000 family cars of the R-4, R-5 R-18 types in a plant to be built in Portugal. This would give the company the possibility of increasing its share of the Portuguese market to more than 35 percent from the 15 percent share.

Local Content

The French company also will build a facility at Cascais, producing 100 car engines and 80,000 transmissions a year. The excess production will be exported to Renault plants in Europe.

The agreement will allow Portuguese car material producers to increase their sales to up to 80 percent of the car parts and 60 percent of the car assembly. The accord, signed here by Renault's chairman, Bernard Ver-Palliez, will create about 12,000 jobs directly and in related industries, both partners said.

Renault's Decision

In an interview with the Lisbon daily Diario de Noticias, Industry Minister Alvaro Barreto said negotiations to persuade Ford Motor to build its \$650-million new European assembly plant in Portugal resumed in March.

Mr. Barreto said he did not expect Ford to make any decision about the new assembly line until mid-year but he was sure it would be built in Portugal if the company went ahead with its European expansion plans.

etal Workers Agree to Terms

W. Germany

IESSELDORF, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Labor and management representatives for some one million workers in the state of North-Westphalia agreed early today on a new contract under which workers and employees in the metalworking industry will receive 6.8 percent higher pay retroactive to 1979.

A joint statement, both sides issued, said that the new contract would serve as a model for the West German's 3.6 million workers. The agreement has been approved by the union's central negotiating commission and by assembly of employers' associations.

ssians Plan Series

New Supertankers

OSCOV, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Soviet Union will start construction of a new series of supertankers later this year after the sixth last of the Crimea class is scheduled, Tass reported today.

Each of the Crimea tankers can carry 150,000 tons of oil. Tass gave details on the planned tankers, said that the total deadweight of the Soviet supertanker fleet is at about 1 million tons.

News and Notes

Fiat, which has repeatedly turned away suggestions of cooperating with Alfa Romeo, its long-making, state-owned competitor, now says it would like to form a joint venture to prevent Alfa from concluding a deal with Nissan of Japan. "We are interested in examining some form of concrete cooperation with Alfa," says a Fiat spokesman. "Everything proposed by the Japanese could be done on a European scale."

Ettore Massacci, Alfa's chairman, has said that his company is very close to an accord with Nissan to build jointly a new auto assembly plant in southern Italy to produce about 30,000 medium-sized cars a year. "The European auto industry will face very tough competition in coming years from Japanese and U.S. manufacturers," Fiat maintains, adding that a deal with Nissan was "rather far away from the idea of the European Community."

A new video-disc system produced jointly by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Victor Japan Ltd. is slightly smaller than the rival system used by RCA and NV Philips, resulting in a reduction in production costs by about 25 percent, the Japanese firms claim. The video high density (VHD) system is based on a disc 26 centimeters in diameter. The two companies plan to start commercial production next year and sell the player for about \$500, with the discs selling for about \$15. Matsushita estimates that about 40 million systems could be sold by the end of this decade.

A new "energy saving tire" has been unveiled by Pirelli which says the tire can help cut automobiles' gasoline consumption by an average of 4 percent. Pirelli officials say that a drive with average annual mileage of more than 10,000 kilometers can save about 60 liters of gasoline a year. They report that Fiat has agreed to use the tire, called P-8, on some of its new Panda and Ritmo models as well as on future models. Alfa Romeo and Sweden's Volvo and Saab are reported to be considering its use. The P-8, a radial tube-

Dutch Trade Deficit Up

THE HAGUE, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — The Netherlands posted a foreign trade deficit of 1.6 billion guilders in December, a widening from the 700-million guilder shortfall reported in the year-earlier period and in the previous month, the Ministry of Economic Affairs said today. For all of 1979, the deficit widened to 7.2 billion guilders from 6.2 billion in 1978, the ministry said.

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Soviet Union to gain permission
to fish in Soviet waters.

g Prices Feb. 13										CHD	
12 Month		Stock		Sis.		Close		Prev			
High	Low	Ch	In	Vol	R/F	100s	Nom	Low	Ch		

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High	Low	Div. Yld.	P/E	100s	Sis.	Prev	Close	Chge	Prev	High	Low	Div. Yld.	P/E	100s	Sis.	Prev	Close	Chge	Prev	High	Low	Div. Yld.	P/E	100s	Sis.	Prev	Close	Chge	Prev

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(Continued from Page 7)

hotel rooms, food and other ex-

ternational developments. "Yes, Kissinger set a gloomy tone," says

points out that "Austria gets 90 percent of its imported energy from

that make it harder for us to adjust to all these variables — even if we

Compounded Danger Many worked hard at contacting always more powerful than business and so we have more and more governmental regulation.

Recent Soviet adventurism adds to already heightened concerns over energy prices and supplies. Hubert Jagoch, commercial manager of a large Austrian paper mill, to this new competition, "Now there's the new variable of Russian-American relations. And at the same time, we are prisoners of government regulations and restrictions and guiding spirit. 'But we can't reassure them right now. In fact, it is our duty to tell them that the only thing we can be sure of is that never have things been so unsure.'"

Mr. Kissinger warned, for instance, that the Soviet Union's wretched economic performance

The rapid expansion of futures trading in government bonds, home mortgages and other financial instruments was criticized at congressional hearings by high-level spokesmen for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The rapid expansion of futures trading in government bonds, home mortgages and other financial instruments was criticized at congressional hearings by high-level spokesmen for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

how and by whom financial futures markets are regulated, and yesterday they took their case to the House subcommittee that oversees commodity futures trading.

The CFTC is unable to adequately regulate the market for financial futures contract of them all — one based on a U.S. stock market index, such as the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

Lower Margins

terest-rate speculation, and a growing share of activity appears to reflect tax-avoidance objectives."

Company

	1979	1978
Revenue.....	252.9	229.8
Profits.....	8.04	3.92
Per Share.....	0.79	0.40
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,120	975.3

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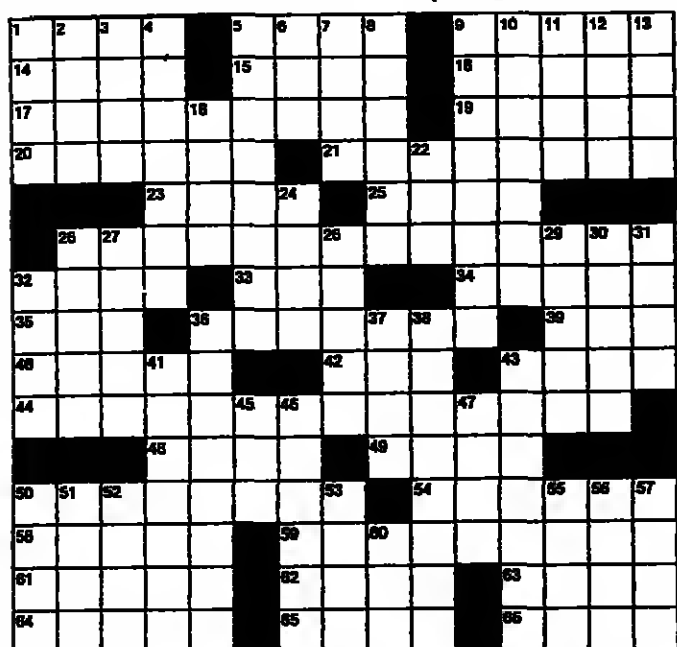
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Painter of "Young Married Couple"
- 5 Presidential pooch
- 9 — of bliss
- 14 Oriental nurse station in Berlin
- 16 "Early —"
- 17 Soaring honey-mooners?
- 19 Chou —
- 20 "I love Mary, the Rose of —"
- 21 Stern, to a matriarch
- 23 "Two make a Jackson"
- 25 Signaled, in a way
- 26 British swain's delight?
- 32 Blackthorn
- 33 Site of W.W. II air battle
- 34 Fine line
- 35 Gift for a 10th wedding anniversary
- 36 Acrobat
- DOWN**
- 38 Four-star off.
- 40 Cross as —
- 42 Short verbal admonition
- 43 Fabled friar
- 44 Eve, to Alfie?
- 46 Outer brain cover
- 49 Sen. Cranston of Calif.
- 50 Dear and deer, e.g.
- 54 Composes a billet-doux
- 58 Revise
- 59 They don't build love nests
- 61 French income
- 62 Word with lasting or loving
- 63 Pigeonhole
- 64 Village southeast of Nazareth
- 65 Coffee break
- 66 Gets sun-bronzed
- 1 Sentry's first command
- 2 Cupid
- 3 "Come Back to Me" (Etna's song?)
- 4 A.K.C. member
- 5 Warm
- 6 "Love in Bloom" is one
- 7 Alan or Cheryl
- 8 Say
- 9 Most forbidding
- 10 "We Love," 1941 song
- 11 Ready, willing and —
- 12 Hurry or scurry
- 13 Widow of Ernie K.
- 18 Bock or root
- 22 Olé, in Omaha
- 24 Where a teacher charmed a king
- 26 Excuse
- 27 Faux pas
- 28 African cattle disease
- 29 Hundred-eyed giant
- 30 Nephew's sib
- 31 Humid
- 32 Use a dirk
- 36 Batter's infield bouncer
- 37 Nimbus
- 38 Robust
- 41 Append
- 43 Least large
- 45 Small (children)
- 46 Coddle
- 47 "Dancing in the —"
- 50 Hound's quarry
- 51 Angury
- 52 Heal
- 53 Except
- 55 Tissue layer
- 56 English public school
- 57 Fast fliers
- 59 Followers of dos

Solution to Previous Puzzle

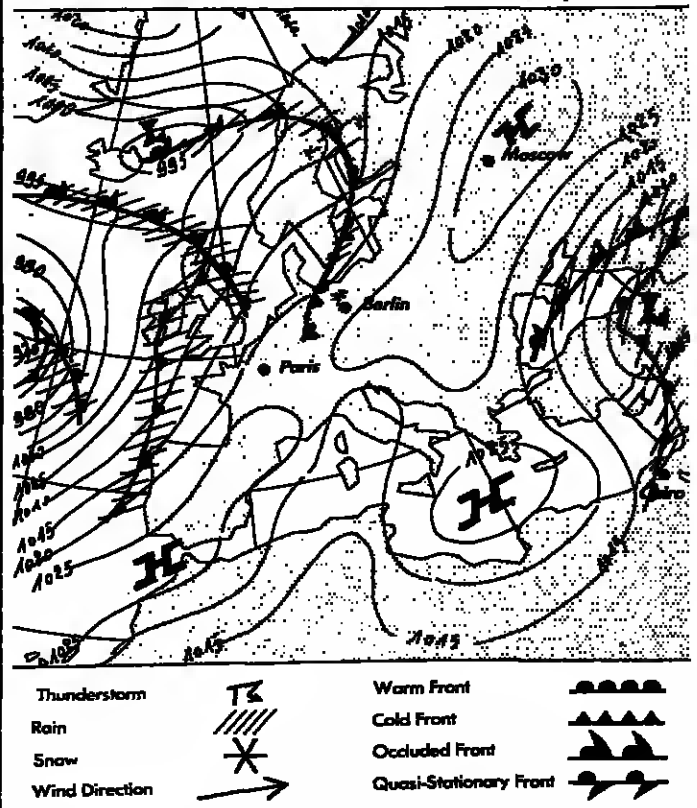
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ATTAR POSTURE
TIRTYMINESTEPS
LIES TIES EALS
TIRE ASYS ROSE

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		C	F	
ALGERIE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	10	50	Fair	22	72
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Foggy	MIAMI	22	72	Fair	22	72
ANKARA	2	36	Snow	MILAN	2	36	Windy	2	36
ATHENS	8	46	Role	MONTREAL	-10	14	Cloudy	-10	14
BEIRUT	-1	30	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-18	14	Foggy	-18	14
BELGRADE	-1	30	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Foggy	5	41
BERLIN	-1	30	Overcast	NEW YORK	1	34	Fair	1	34
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast	PARIS	13	55	Cloudy	13	55
BUDAPEST	0	32	Overcast	PRAGUE	4	40	Foggy	4	40
CASABLANCA	4	39	Rain	ROME	14	57	Fair	14	57
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	-4	25	Overcast	-4	25
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair	TEHRAN	9	48	Fair	9	48
DUBLIN	9	48	Foggy	TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy	20	68
EDINBURGH	10	50	Foggy	TOKYO	5	41	Fair	5	41
FLORENCE	10	50	Foggy	TULSA	14	57	Cloudy	14	57
FRANKFURT	6	43	Overcast	VIENNA	4	40	Rain	4	40
GENEVA	4	40	Foggy	WASHINGTON	3	37	Foggy	3	37
HELSINKI	-4	25	Snow	ZURICH	2	36	Foggy	2	36
HOUSTON	12	54	Cloudy						
ISTANBUL	4	39	Rain						
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Cloudy						
LISBON	12	54	Foggy						
LONDON	8	46	Foggy						
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Fair						

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Thunderstorm Warm Front
Rain Cold Front
Snow Occluded Front
Wind Direction Quasi-Stationary Front

'Mercy Birds' Beat Plymouth Taxis

PLYMOUTH, England, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Carrier pigeons used by a hospital in Plymouth to transport urgent blood samples have proved successful during a yearlong trial. In fact, their rapid service is provoking widespread interest.

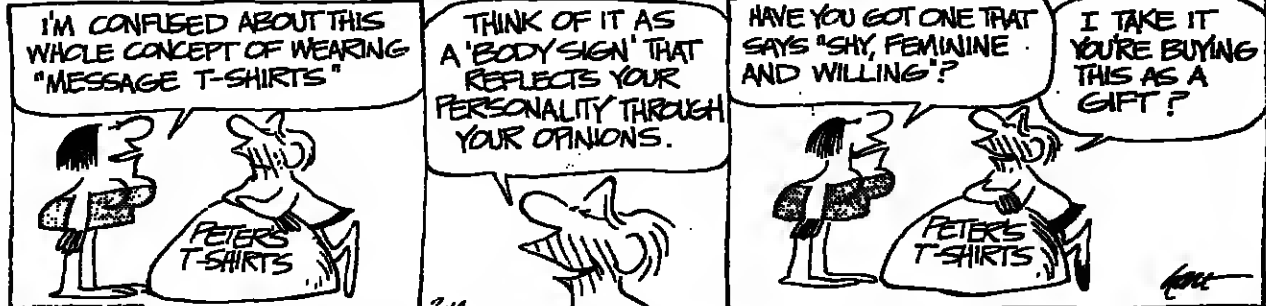
The Freedom Fields Hospital adopted 12 pairs of pigeons after a suggestion by a municipal committee that had investigated the speed of taxis in Plymouth. The pigeons, known locally as "the mercy birds," have carried more than 1,000 blood samples without spilling a drop.

"Taxis carrying the urgent samples cost us about 30 sterling [about \$66] a week and took an average of 25 minutes to cover the three miles from a neighboring hospital," said Tony Furneaux, a hospital administrator. "The pigeons cost us 1.5 sterling a week and take five minutes."

PEANUTS



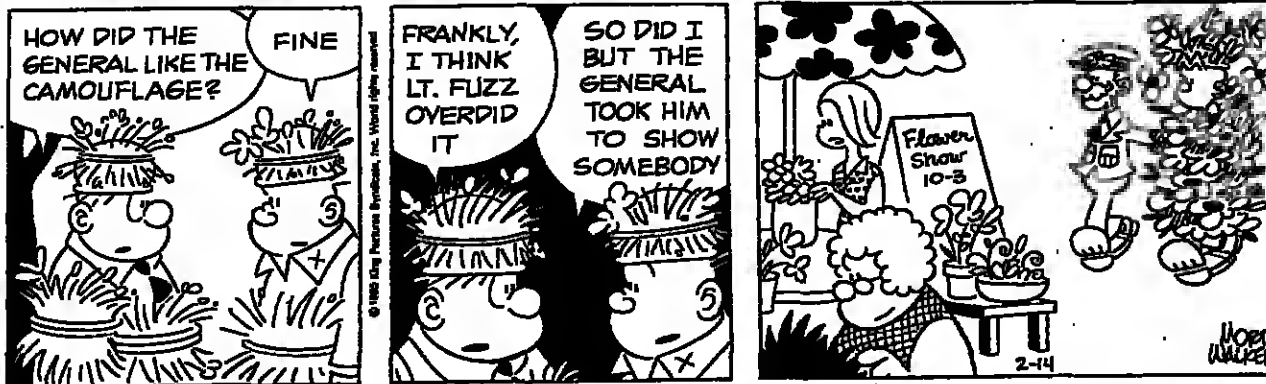
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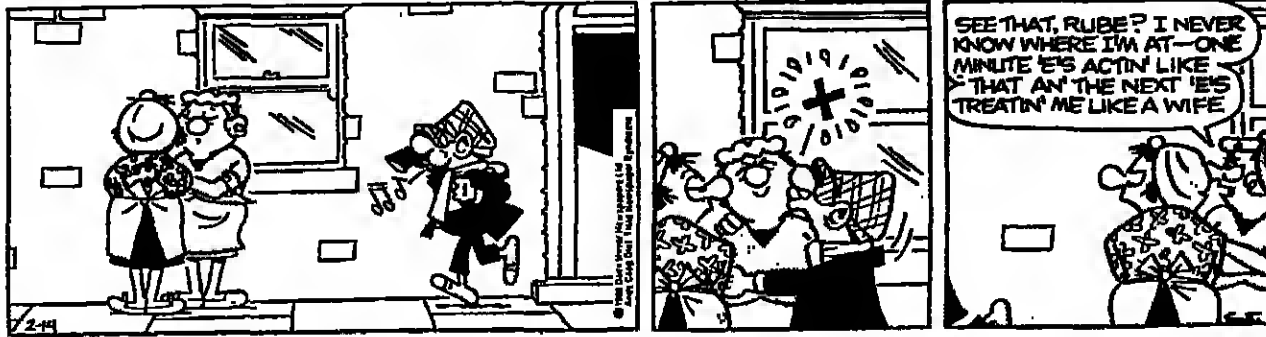
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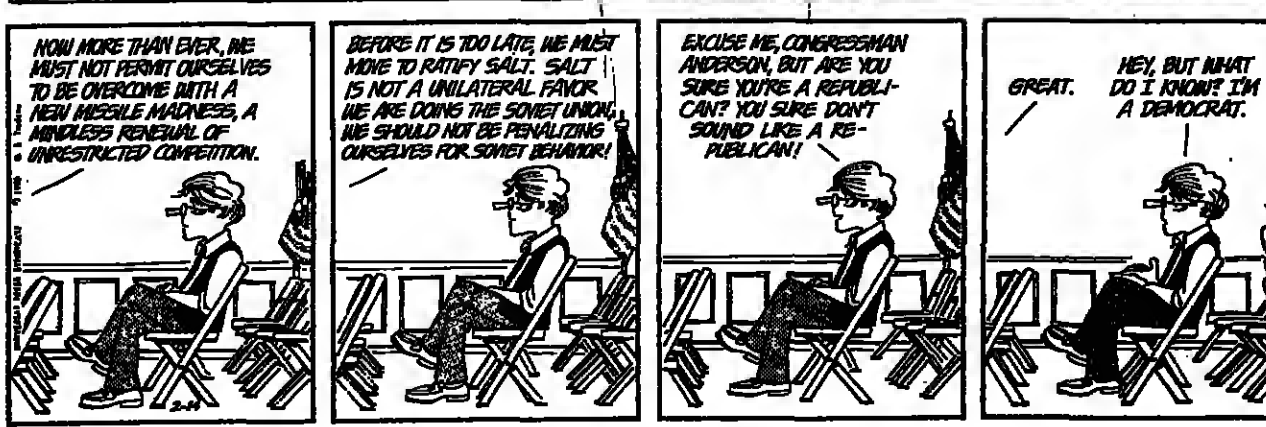
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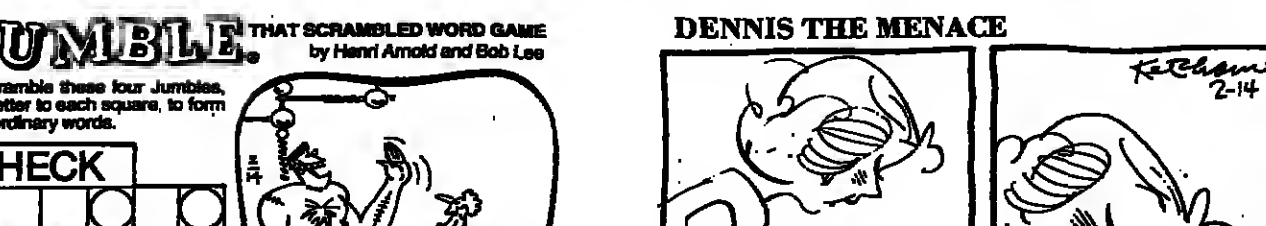
WIZARD



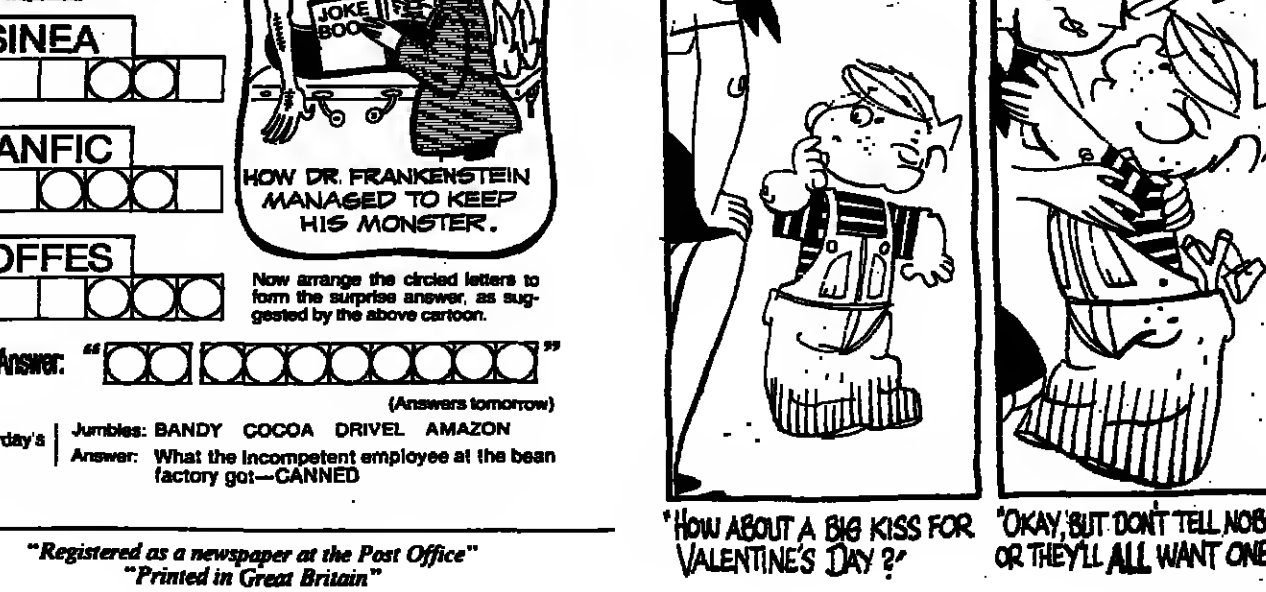
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



Dennis the Menace



BOOKS

THE VALDEPENAS

By Richard Lortz. Second Chance Press. 219 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ONE of the tragedies of modern life must be the author who has published a good novel that is read by only a handful of people. It may even have been well reviewed, as in the case of "The Valdepenas," by Richard Lortz, which first appeared in England in 1961. One can imagine Lortz pondering the enthusiastic reviews and puzzling over the meager sales. Almost every day, various not-so-good novels continue to be published, and his was neglected. He falls into gloomy reflections on the ecology of literature.

You can see the influence of these reflections in the two photographs of Lortz on the front and back covers of "The Valdepenas." The photograph on the back, taken when the book was first published, shows a handsome young man whose ingenious smile is warmed by faith. The expression in his eyes, which look straight at us, is a bit dreamy, as if he were also gazing into a radiant future. He is conventionally dressed in a Shetland sweater and a plaid shirt.

The second photo, taken just before the republication went to press, shows Lortz glancing sharply to one side, as if mistrustfully looking back over his shoulder. He wears glasses now. Presumably, he has worn out his eyes ransacking literature in an attempt to discover where he fell short. He has a fierce guerrilla mustache and a full beard. He wears a World War I campaign hat, a gesture both embattled and nostalgic.

It is easy to see why "The Valdepenas" was neglected its first time out, because it is merely well written. It has no grand symphonies, no identifiable pretensions. Its story consists of interesting and well-realized characters behaving according to the dictates of their needs and desires.

Several people are vacationing in a remote hotel on a small island off the coast of Spain. People on vacation in a foreign country tend to be appealing because they are no longer protected by their ordinary routines. They are forced to improvise, to speculate. In their superfluency, their actions take on a poetic dimension. Even their native language becomes strange to them.

THE WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A PROLOGUE

By Nina Schneider. Houghton Mifflin. 479 pp. \$13.95.

"FOR me, every meeting and every beginning suggests infinity." This is Ariadne, the narrator of "The Woman Who Lived in a Prologue," speaking, and what she says is true. She is certainly a shopper for infinity. "I am eager to discover my own life, whatever that is," she declares. "I have survived the unrelenting authority of family needs, the petulant tyranny of domesticity, the sensual abnegations of matrimony, the prodigious cruelty of offspring, the abject gratifications of adultery, the whimsical expectations of those tombstone angels, my grandchildren; the entire womanly life for which I was promised I would pass into the land of the self-possessed adult."

Perhaps "The Woman Who Lived in a Prologue" should have been an opera. For Nina Schneider has a leaning that way. "I incinerate in the fuel of unused love," Ariadne says. Think what an aria that would make. "Mother, with whom I never made my peace," is another. And there is a scene in a hospital in which Ariadne sees her dying father naked. She leaps on the bed in order to pin down the covers he has thrown off and he seizes her in a death grip. It goes beyond Wagner.

There is something operatic, too, in the relish with which European Jewish emigrants describe their large families. It is too rich and colorful. "Ripeness is all," Ariadne says. "So it is well written. But where wrought? Not in flesh. Perhaps, in the artless realm of nature, the spring bud does not ache into flower as it fits its consent to the bee." This is her recitative.

Ariadne's coy husband comes into the bathroom and chats with her as she luxuriates in the tub. When she emerges, she notes that "nothing in his gaze congratulated her nudity." There's another aria: One can almost hum it. In bel canto, it would be a waltz.

Schneider is a talented writer who overwhelms us with literary hospitality. Ariadne's sick father's hand "trembled, tensed, spread like a reluctant echinoderm gripping an oyster." Apopropos of the lover Paul — Ariadne is fond of apostrophes — she says: "Paul, you are the lidless one that slithers into the well, and shatters the glass surface."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WITH the North-South cards on the diagrammed deal, one would choose to play four hearts. But aggressive bidding to four spades by East-West forced North-South to play to contract at five hearts.

South won the diamond opening in dummy with the ace, threw a diamond on the spade ace and ruffed a spade. Best now was to lead a diamond, which East would win, and return a club. Then South would ruff a spade, lead a heart, and subsequently ruff a diamond with the heart queen effectively.

Instead, South led a trump at the third trick, which was won with dummy's jack. The diamond queen was led from dummy and East slipped by taking his king. He should have permitted his partner to ruff and cash the heart ace.

The defense would still have prevailed if East had ruffed a club, but he played a spade and South was back on track. He ruffed, led to

the club ace and ruffed a diamond with the heart queen to make game.

NORTH			
♠A7	♥K103	♦AQJ43	♣A
WEST (D)			
♠K98442	♥AQ1053	♦A102	♣9
EAST			
♠K1073	♥K1053	♦K1053	♣A
SOUTH			
♠Q774	♥855	♦Q7652	♣K

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding was:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♠	Pass	Pass
1♠	2♠	4♠	Pass
Pass	4NT	Pass	5♠
Pass	5♥	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond nine.

1520 مواليد

مكزيان الكحل

Olympic Games Open Formally In Lake Placid

From Agency Dispatches

Lake Placid, N.Y., Feb. 13 — The Olympic Winter Games, which opened today with six hockey contests, were formally opened today with a ceremony by Vice President Mondale and the American Olympic Committee.

On behalf of the President of the United States and the American Olympic Committee, Vice President Mondale delivered the opening speech of welcome to the athletes and officials. He said that the Olympic Games are a symbol of peace and friendship between nations.

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	Thursday Feb. 14	Friday Feb. 15	Saturday Feb. 16	Sunday Feb. 17	Monday Feb. 18	Tuesday Feb. 19	Wednesday Feb. 20	Thursday Feb. 21	Friday Feb. 22	Saturday Feb. 23	Sunday Feb. 24
Figure Skating		Ice Dancing 2 C.D. 2.00 P.M.		Ice Dancing 1 C.D. & O.S.P. 2.00 P.M.	Men's C.F. 8.00 A.M.		Women's C.F. 8.00 A.M.				
Speed Skating		Women's 1,500 Meter 10.30 A.M.	Men's 500 Meter 10.30 A.M.	Women's 1,000 Meter 10.30 A.M.		Men's 1,000 Meter 10.30 A.M.	Women's 3,000 Meter 10.30 A.M.	Men's 1,500 Meter 10.30 A.M.		Men's 10,000 Meter 9.30 A.M.	
Awards Ceremony		Mirror Lake 7.30 P.M.	Mirror Lake 7.30 P.M.	Mirror Lake 7.30 P.M.	Mirror Lake and Field House 7.30 P.M.	Mirror Lake and Field House 7.30 P.M.	Mirror Lake and Field House 7.30 P.M.	Mirror Lake and Field House 7.30 P.M.	Mirror Lake 7.30 P.M.	Mirror Lake 7.30 P.M.	Closing Ceremonies Field House 8.00-9.30 P.M.
Alpine Skiing		Men's Downhill 11.30 A.M.		Women's Downhill 11.30 A.M.	Men's Giant Slalom 10.00 A.M.	Men's Giant Slalom 10.00 A.M.	Women's Giant Slalom 10.00 A.M.	Women's Giant Slalom 10.00 A.M.	Men's Slalom 10.00 A.M.	Women's Slalom 10.00 A.M.	
Ski Jumping				70 Meter 1.00 P.M.	70 Meter Combined 12.30 P.M.					90 Meter 12.30 P.M.	
Cross-Country		Men's 30 Kilometer 9.00 A.M.	Women's 5 Kilometer 9.00 A.M.		Men's 15 Kilometer 9.00 A.M.	Women's 10 Kilometer 9.00 A.M.	Men's 15 Kilometer Combined 11.00 A.M.	Men's 4x10 Kilometer Relay 9.00 A.M.	Women's 4x5 Kilometer Relay 9.00 A.M.	Men's 50 Kilometer 8.30 A.M.	
Biathlon				20 Kilometer 9.00 A.M.			10 Kilometer 8.30 A.M.		4x7.5 Kilometer Relay 9.00 A.M.		
Bobsled		Two Man 9.30 A.M.	Two Man 9.30 A.M.							Four Man 9.30 A.M.	Four Man 9.30 A.M.
Luge		2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.		Men's Double 1.30 P.M.					
Ice Hockey		Field House 1.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M. Arena 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 8.30 P.M.		Field House 1.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M. Arena 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 8.30 P.M.		Field House 1.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M. Arena 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 8.30 P.M.		Field House 1.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M. Arena 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 8.30 P.M.		Field House 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 8.30 P.M.	Field House Noon 3.30 P.M.

C.D.—Compulsory Dance O.S.P.—Original Set Pattern C.F.—Compulsory Figures

All times are Eastern Standard.

A Guide to History and Rules of the 9 Olympic Sports

By John Feinstein

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13 (AP) — There are nine events in the 1980 Winter Olympics. Following is a description of each.

NORDIC SKIING

History — Norway dominated the one-day ski-jumping event, the 90-meter, for the first six Olympics, winning the gold medal every time.

Rules — There are two jumping events, one down a 70-meter hill, the other down a 90-meter hill. There are two jumps in each event and the scoring is based on distance and form. Judges look for a proper

takeoff, a smooth, motionless flight through the air and a clean, safe landing with one leg slightly in front of the other. If a skier's form is correct while in the air, he will appear to be parallel with his skis.

Cross-Country Skiing — History — Cross-country skiing has been a way of life for centuries in the Nordic countries and a major part of the winter Olympics since 1924. Like the jumping events, the cross-country events were dominated in the early days by Norwegians.

Rules — All the cross-country individual races are against the clock with competitors leaving 30 seconds apart. The courses are usually quite hilly with long up and downhill portions and few completely flat areas.

ALPINE SKIING — History — Although Europeans have skied through the snow — as a necessity — for several hundred years, it was not until 1948 that Alpine skiing became a full-fledged Olympic sport, with three men's events and three women's events.

Rules — The downhill is based on sheer speed, the giant slalom on a combination of speed and technical skill and the slalom primarily on technical skill. The downhill is a race against the clock with several turns along the way. There is just one run in this event. The giant slalom has a number of gates on the way downhill that are spaced at fairly wide distances — a minimum of 13 feet apart. The slalom is a twisting, turning race through closely spaced gates on a shorter, much tighter course than the giant slalom.

ICE HOCKEY — History — Like figure skating, this was an Olympic sport before the first formal Winter Games were held in 1924. In 1920, there was an Olympic ice-hockey tournament. It was won by Canada, which then won the first three formal Olympic games before Britain broke the streak in 1936. The Canadians won again in 1948 and 1952 before the Russians stepped up their hockey program. Since 1956, the Russians have won every gold medal except at Squaw Valley in 1960, when the United States upset them, 3-2, in the semifinals and went on to beat Czechoslovakia for the gold medal.

BOBSLEDDING — History — Bobsledding has been an Olympic sport since 1924. Though the only bobsled run in the Western Hemisphere is the one at Lake Placid, the United States was the dominant country in bobsledding through 1948. Since 1956, Europeans have dominated. East Germans won both gold medals in 1976.

Rules — Sleds travel as fast as 90 mph and weigh about 500 pounds. The course is about one mile long. The key man is the driver but in the four-man event the back man, the pusher, is also important in getting a fast start. There are four heats in each event and results are based on total time.

SPEED SKATING — History — Speed skating for men has been a part of the Olympics since 1924; for women only since 1960. This has been the best sport for U.S. competitors. In 1932, the United States won all four events. Five of the eight U.S. gold medals since 1964 have been in speed skating.

Rules — There are five men's events: 500 meters, 1,000 meters, 1,500 meters, 5,000 meters and 10,000 meters. And four women's events: 500 meters, 1,000 meters, 1,500 meters and 3,000 meters. The skaters are divided into pairs and race against the clock around a 400-meter oval. An early starting position is considered important because the ice is smoother and faster.

LUGE — History — Like bobsledding, the luge event is an outgrowth of the sport of tobogganing. But it did not become an Olympic sport until 1964. Germans — East and West — and Austrians have completely dominated the three events: men's and women's singles and men's doubles.

Rules — The luge sled is usually about four feet long and weighs about 30 pounds. The luger lies on his back, feet forward. Except for a steering strap, there is nothing to hold him on the sled. There is no

mechanical steering or breaking as the sled slides down the 1,000 to 1,200-meter course at about 70 mph. The singles events are divided into four heats: the doubles event is divided into two heats. Total time decides the outcome.

BIATHLON — History — The biathlon "came about as a combination of hunting and skiing, which many Nordic skiers had to do to survive. There are two events: the individual biathlon and the biathlon relay. The object is to ski cross-country the fastest while stopping at various points on the course to shoot at different targets. The winner is the man or team with the fastest time. Nordic countries have dominated the biathlon since its introduction in the Games in 1960, though the Russians have won the relay every time.

Rules — The individual biathlon race at the Olympics is a 12½-mile cross-country ski with four stops along the way. At each stop, five rounds are fired. If a shooter hits only the outside of the target area, he is assessed a one-minute penalty.

FIGURE SKATING — History — Figure skating has been in the Olympics since 1908, when it was included in the Summer Games. It has been a part of the Winter Games since their inception in 1924 and has had many glamorous champions. There are four figure-skating events: men's and women's singles, the pairs competition and ice dancing, which became part of the Olympics in 1976. The Soviet Union has dominated the pairs competition while the medals have been divided fairly evenly in singles with the United States winning a solid share.

Rules — The singles competition is divided into three categories: compulsory school figures (which count 30 percent), the two-minute compulsory freestyle program (20 percent) and the freestyle program (50 percent). All are set to music. The school figures are tracings on a figure eight; the judges watch the skaters' carriage, flow, motion and control, and beauty of movement, then check the tracings for accuracy. The short program and freestyle are judged on technical merit and artistic expression.

The pairs competition is divided into a two-minute short program, designed around six basic moves, which counts 20 percent of the score, and the freestyle event. The pair must skate in unison, the technical merit and artistic expression are crucial. The freestyle program should be done to both slow and fast music and should include lifts, jumps, spins and connecting steps.

Ice dancing does not include lifts, jumps or spins. Neither is skating singly allowed. Ice-dancing programs rely on musical interpretation and intricate footwork. The dancers' ability to appear as one is of paramount importance.

Forbidden City's Fun and Games

By John Feinstein

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13 (AP) — This is Forbidden City, a mountain village of 2,700 people, 35,000 visitors a day at the Winter Olympics and is surrounded by guards in stop increments.

Out in the Cold — A man came in out of the cold. "There are hundreds of people waiting in the parking area down the road," he said. "A lot of them children. No buses."

At long last a message got through to Tom Callahan in the press center. He authorized a personal sticker waiting in his office. That was before new snow began falling. It was still coming down yesterday when another reporter, domiciled in Wilmington, about 10 miles from Lake Placid, waited two hours for a bus, then hitched a ride on a food-service truck to Olympic Village in Ray Brook.

The village will be a prison after the Games. It looks like a prison from outside but just inside the main gate is a roomy lounge with paintings by Pablo Picasso and Paul Klee.

Lyle Nelson of the U.S. biathlon team showed visitors the quarters he shares with three others in a trailer in the village. It has four cramped bedrooms and two baths. He said all U.S. athletes had private bedrooms in trailers. Most foreign athletes, he said, slept two to a tiny cell in the prison buildings but had access to excellent leisure facilities.

A games room adjacent to a movie theater and disco was crowded with young people of many nations hunched over pinball machines and a wide variety of electronic games. By their colored parkas you shall know them. A young man whose shoulder patch read "Polska" was playing a pinball machine called Harlem Globetrotters.

One with "Argentina" on his blue parka intently steered a miniature auto through swift and tricky traffic on a highway that unraveled on a screen. The machine was entitled "Super Speed Argentina's Juan Fagio. Two Koreans played pool. Everyone was friendly.

Before going through the metal detector at the main entrance, Peter Hoag of the biathlon team checked the bolt of his rifle with a security guard. Biathlon skiers race 10 or 20 kilometers cross-country, stopping twice to fire at targets 50 meters away. Peter Hoag, out of Minneapolis and the University of New Hampshire, won a national championship at 10 kilometers and the 1978 national title at 20 kilometers.

He is a pleasant young man with light hair, 25 years old. "Five-foot-nine," he said, "one hundred thirty-five pounds, blue eyes, single and looking."

Animal Life — He talked with enthusiasm about his game, which he has pursued for seven years. "I enjoy getting up at 5:30 in the morning to go out in the cold," he said. "I enjoy being alone with nature. I've chased deer and coyotes. I even picked up a rattlesnake once, near Golden, Colo."

"I looked for rattles on his tail, didn't see any, and he was just lying there so I picked him up. He was about four feet long. He looked around at me, kind of surprised, and began to rattle, so I set him down gently."

"I love the training and the competition. I love being outdoors. Nothing tastes as good as dinner when you're so hungry you can't wait to fix it."

Hoag follows the snow through the skiing seasons. In the summer, he said, he has worked at many jobs, making fudge on Cape Cod, serving as a buyer for the Samsomite Corp.

Was there a superstar in biathlon? "Alexandr Tichonov," he said, "a Russian and a nice guy. On a bad day, he's better than most of the others will ever be."

Transactions — **BASEBALL** — National League — ATLANTA BRAVES — Signed Jerry Royster, second baseman, to a five-year contract.

MONTEAL EXPOS — Signed Ron LaFare and Andre Dawson, outfielders, to one-year contracts.

American League — BOSTON RED SOX — Announced that Stan Poole, infielder, has filed for arbitration of his contract dispute.

BASKETBALL — National Basketball Association — INDIANA PACERS — Signed Ron Brown on a contract.

DIEGO CLIPPERS — Signed Marvin Williams, forward, to a second 10-day contract.

Winnipeg Jets — Called up Gerry Sloan, right wing, and Dave Heydon, left wing, from the Tulsa Oilers of the Central Hockey League.

Philadelphia Flyers — Announced that Brian Wilfong, defenseman, has been suspended for three games by the league.

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS — Acquired Richard Mulvey, defenseman, from the Los Angeles Kings for an undisclosed amount of cash.

Winnipeg Jets — Called up Gerry Sloan, right wing, and Dave Heydon, left wing, from the Tulsa Oilers of the Central Hockey League.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
W L Pct. GB
Boston 43 17 .714 .00
Philadelphia 38 22 .633 5
New York 36 24 .600 7
Washington 34 30 .533 11
New Jersey 23 39 .369 22

Central Division
W L Pct. GB
Atlanta 35 27 .563 .00
San Antonio 30 32 .484 5
Houston 29 33 .469 6
Indiana 28 34 .452 7
Cleveland 26 36 .419 9
Detroit 14 43 .243 20

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division
W L Pct. GB
Kansas City 37 25 .597 .00
Milwaukee 36 26 .577 1
Denver 35 27 .563 2
Chicago 34 28 .550 3
Utah 28 34 .452 9

Pacific Division
W L Pct. GB
Seattle 40 16 .714 .00
Los Angeles 39 17 .693 1
Phoenix 37 19 .660 3
San Diego 36 20 .643 4
Portland 35 21 .620 5
Golden State 29 27 .517 11

Tuesday's Results
Washington 115, Denver 111 (Grever 28, Belton 27, Hovest 27, Smith 25, Lee 23)
Chicago 100, Golden State 94 (Greenwood 24, Thum 18, Portis 22, Porter 24, Smith 20)
Houston 125, San Antonio 115 (Smith 25, Hovest 16, Garvin 14, Kanan 24)
Atlanta 105, Portland 99 (Drew 24, Johnson 10, Owens 22, R. Brewer 19)

Romania Upsets West Germany

U.S. Ties Sweden in Hockey

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13 (NYT) — In a game in which the innovative U.S. team became the first one in Olympic hockey history to use a spotter with a walkie-talkie conveying information from the stands in the bench, an old-fashioned slap shot lifted the underdog Americans in a 2-2 tie against Sweden yesterday.

The shot was drilled home with only 27 seconds to play by Bill Baker of the University of Minnesota, in front of a crowd of 4,000 that half-filled the new field house as competition opened in the XIII Olympic Winter Games. Baker's 55-footer came with six American skaters on the ice, against five for Sweden, after the removal of the U.S. goalie.

Back From Behind — In other Blue Group games, Romania upset West Germany, 6-4, and Czechoslovakia trounced Norway, 11-0. In the Red Group, Canada defeated the Netherlands, 10-1. Russia trounced Japan, 16-0, and Poland upset Finland, 3-4.

The Romanians pulled their upset behind three goals by Doru Tusteanu and a pair by Marian Costea.

Turnanu scored two goals in the third period, when the Romanians erased a 4-3 deficit.

Peter Stastny, Milan Novy, Bobuslav Eberman and Jaroslav Pouzar each scored two goals for the Czechs, who are considered to be the Russians' stiffest competition for the gold medal. The Czechs ousted Norway, 44-10.

Canada, competing in its first Olympic hockey tournament since 1968, got three goals from Ken Berry and two from Dan D'Alyse. The Canadians used their superior skating skill and conditioning in score 10 successive goals against the Dutch, whose 20-man roster includes 15 native-born Canadians.

Aleksandr Golikov scored three goals and his brother Vladimir added two in carry the Soviet team to its rout of Japan, Valeri Khramov added a goal and four assists.

Andrzej Zabawa and Leszek Kokoszka scored two goals apiece and Wieslaw Jobczyk added a goal and two assists to lift Poland to its upset of Finland.

The game against Sweden was critical for the Americans. Under the round-robin system, they play the five other teams in their division.

Austrians Drop World Champion Skier

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13 (AP) — In a move that split the team, the Austrian Ski Federation today eliminated Sepp Walcher, the world champion in the downhill, from its Olympic team.

The Austrians brought five downhillers to Lake Placid for the Games, four of whom were named in the team — Walcher, Harti Weirather, Peter Wirsberger and Werner Grissmann.

However, when Leonhard Stock, an alternate, began turning in the fastest training times for tomorrow's competition, the federation reassessed its selection process.

"This morning, they told Stock and myself that we had made the team," Weirather said. "They told the other three they would have to requalify today. They were surprised. They were shocked at first, but that is sport. They weren't

happy, but they can't do anything about it. They must ski."

Wirsberger, who won a World Cup downhill over this course last season, was the fastest among the Austrians in training today with 1 minute 45.12 seconds over the 3,009-meter course. Grissmann was second fastest in 1:45.40, putting

Walcher at 1:45.97 — the seventh fastest training run — off the team. Weirather clocked 1:45.67 and Stock had 1:46.62. The fastest time of the day was turned in by Herbert Plank of Italy, 1:43.91, after he missed a gate.

"I came close in screaming and then I suddenly laughed," said Walcher, who won the world championship downhill in 1978. "I said, 'OK, I'm a man. I can bear it.'"

Wirsberger had the second-fastest time but said he was angry because the Austrians were forced to compete so hard a day before the downhill race.

Steve Podhorski of Canada was third in the final practice run, followed by Grissmann, Ken Read of Canada, Weirather, Walcher, David Murray of Canada, Peter Mueller of Switzerland, Karl Anderson of the United States and Stock.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division
W L T Pts. GF GA
Philadelphia 37 13 0 74 139 109
NY Islanders 36 14 0 72 180 148
NY Rangers 28 21 3 59 210 197
Atlanta 15 30 9 39 176 263

Smythe Division
W L T Pts. GF GA
Chicago 27 14 0 54 159 148
St. Louis 24 23 5 53 177 153
Edmonton 17 21 11 45 200 224
Vancouver 16 28 4 36 169 199
Calgary 14 34 3 31 171 213

Wales Conference
Norris Division
W L T Pts. GF GA
Montreal 38 11 0 76 229 179
Los Angeles 32 21 3 67 223 209
Pittsburgh 30 21 11 71 216 224
Detroit 28 24 4 60 184 184
Hartford 17 34 11 45 196 192

Adams Division
W L T Pts. GF GA
Buffalo 30 15 7 67 222 148
Boston 30 15 7 71 218 163
Minnesota 28 18 6 62 217 212
Quebec 26 24 4 56 184 184
Toronto 25 28 4 54 207 226

Tuesday's Results
Washington 5, Los Angeles 3 (Waller 2 (17), Eberberg 1 (15), Sirois 1 (1), Lefebvre 1 (1); Sirois 1 (7), Palmer 1 (4))
Vancouver 5, Hartford 3 (Griffin 1 (11), Bolduc 1 (11), Sirois 1 (12), Hughes 1 (2), Rota 1 (11), Stoughton 2 (25), Bouffard 2 (3), Sweeney 1 (11))
Winnipeg 6, New York Islanders 0

Revue
Blackjack
Daily from 3 p.m.

Casino
WIESBADEN
RESTAURANT-BAR

